The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 7,673.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

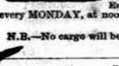
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 25th October 1870, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Colombo	1
„ Ratnagherry	26	„ Galle	2
„ Vingorla	26	„ Negapatam	5
„ Carwar	27	„ Pondicherry	6
„ Mangalore	28	„ Madras	9
„ Cannanore	29	„ Coconada	11
„ Tellicherry	29	„ Visagapatam	11
„ Calicut	30	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Beypore	29	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Cochin	30	„ False Point	14
„ Tuticorin	31	Arrive Calcutta	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H.P., Commander D. G. Osborne, will be despatched on the 17th October 1870, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Bussorah	12
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Guadur	22	„ Fao	4
„ Muscat	25	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	27	„ Linga	8
„ Linga	28	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Bushire	31	„ Muscat	12
„ Fao	Nov. 1	„ Guadur	14
„ Mahomerah	1	„ Kurrachee	18
Arrive Bussorah	2	Arrive Bussorah	19

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhuruntur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhuruntur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhuruntur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They are further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 8
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 30 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

NOTICES.

TAPTEE BRIDGE.—DESIGNS and TENDERS received by the undersigned up to January 15th, 1871. For further particulars apply to W. SOWERBY, Esquire, Local Funds Engineer, Surat.

T. C. HOPE,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

12th October 1870.

NOTICE.—The WASTE PAPER of the SECRETARIAT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises on the 25th instant at 3 P.M.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th October 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for Sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
MURBAGHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz.:—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

27th September 1870.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lots of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT,

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave **Alexandria** on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI...	£11 £ 8.	To ROME.....	£12- 6 £ 8-19.
„ VENICE ...	£12-16 £ 8-16.	„ PARIS ...	£20-12 £15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 23rd October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H. P.) Captain R. Curling, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 21st instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels, employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
15th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
13th October 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer BELLONA, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to PRESENT their DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to PAY their FREIGHT to us immediately; the Steamer will commence discharging to-morrow morning.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Wilkinson.

Bombay, 14th October 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS. —Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by public auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, sundry articles of furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, couches, chest of drawers, single and double screens, wardrobes, presses, hatstand, rocking chairs, a large ladies' cheval glass, a sandal, a box of carpenter's tools, wearing apparels belonging to the Estate of several deceased persons.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY EXCELLENT VALUABLE RICHLY CARVED OPENWORK REAL BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, HANGING ARGAND LAMPS OF 1, 2, 4, and 6 LIGHTS, WALLSHADES, GLOBE LAMPS, LARGE PIER AND LOOKING GLASSES, HALL CARPETS, FLOWER VASES, &c., &c., BELONGING TO A GENTLEMAN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October 1870, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at their sale room, No. 25, Apollo Street, a quantity of very valuable richly carved open-work real blackwood furniture, consisting of excellent drawing-room sofas, chairs, round pier and corner tables, teapoys with and without marble top, chiffoniers, whatnot, shoe cases, pier cheval dresser, flower vases, hanging argand lamps of 1, 2, 4, 6 lights by Tucker, richly plated flower wallshades of 3 lights, globe lamps, large pier and looking glasses, hall carpets, iron safe, pianos, &c., &c., belonging to a gentleman.

The property is on view from this day.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5 Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder:—

42 square logs of 1st class Moulmain Teak Timber.
6 round ditto ditto ditto
148 square ditto 2nd class ditto ditto

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Jamadar Uwadbin Oomarbin Uwad Ughabeen, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hadjee Seedick Hajee Oosman, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th October, at 3 P.M.

Lot No 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Naodavee Street, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side thereof in the Bhooleshwar Division, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 56, and standing partly on the farandarvee ground belonging to Jahangeer Bazunjee and partly on the ground belonging to the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and containing by admeasurement 172 6/9 square yards, being 74 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bharbae Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the charitable vacant ground of Mahomedans, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Memon Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman.

On the same day at 5 P.M.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nagdavee Street on the west side thereof in the Boleshwar Division, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, and standing on the farandarvee ground belonging to Manockjee Nowrojee, Parsee, and containing by admeasurement 234 8/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bharbae Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on or towards the south by the house of Memon Saboo Essack.

On THURSDAY, the 27th October, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 3.—All that right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of Government ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Doorga Decree Street, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3043, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 45, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage and house of Memon Esmail Reg and the house of Jafferbhoy Framjee Heerjeebhoy, on or towards the west by a passage and house of Marwaree Jetha Roopa, on or towards the north by a passage called Doorga Street and house of Jafferbhoy Shah Fucker, and on or towards the south by Doorga Decree Street.

On FRIDAY, the 28th October, at 3 P.M.

All that right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of hilly or bhatt ground belonging to the Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry in the Mahim District, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 131 square Burgas, be the same little more or less, and subject to the payment of ground rent called Foces Foras annually Rs. 1-9-5, standing in the Collector's Books in the name of Sewba Antoba under No. 126 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public road leading to Wuddalla and bhatt ground of Dhuba Rama, on or towards the west and north by the vacant ground of the Government, and on or towards the south by the bhatt ground of Paulo Pascoal de Souza.

On the same day at 4 P.M.

All the right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of hilly or bhatt ground belonging to Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry, containing by admeasurement 63½ Burgas, be the same little more or less, and subject to the payment of ground rent called Foces Foras annually annas twelve and pies nine, standing in the Collector's Books in the name of Sewba Antoba under No 126, of Wuddalla village, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the road leading to Wuddalla and bhatt ground of Dhaba Rama, on the west and north by the Government vacant ground, and on the south by the ground of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman.

On the same day at 5 P.M.

All right, title, and interest possessed by the Said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of Foces ground belonging to the Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry in the Mahim District, in the Island of Bombay, subject to the payment of seven Adolees rent under No. 142, of Wuddalla village, and bounded as follows, on the east by the public road leading to Wuddalla, on the west and south by the ground of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on the north by the Government ground.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome light English-built barouche, by Thorp, almost new, with a pair of grey flesbitten Arab horses, and set of harness; goes well in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms.

6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 ditto ditto T cloth.
20 ditto T red yarn No. 40.
4 ditto ditto No. 50.
2 ditto ditto No. 60.
5 Cases Dhotees.
3 ditto White Lappets.
3 ditto Handkerchiefs.
2 ditto Toys.
1 ditto Toy Pistols.

A few ects Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Services.
1 Case Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips.
A few English Clocks, 15-day.
Ditto Time-pieces 8-day.
1 very superior London-made gold hunting Watch, by Williams.
A very rich set of double harness plated on German silver.

Positively Without Reserve in small Lots.

12 cases each 100 pieces 20 yard 40 inch White Jaconets Nos. L75, 85, 95, 105, 115 and 125.

At 2 P.M.

A stylish Dog-cart in good condition.
A light fashionable English-built Phaeton by John Randall.
A handsome ditto Miniature Brougham by Moss.

SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF NEW GOODS, CONSISTING OF MUSICAL BOXES, BUGGY-HARNESS, SAFES, DOG-CART, WAGGONETTE, AND SPONGE.

Positively without reserve to the highest bidders,

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms:—

6 Nicole's very superior musical boxes, 6, 8, 10, and 12 airs, with all the latest improvements, in elegant marqueterie cases, playing Flute, Celeste, visible drum and bell, visible bell and indicator.

6 sets very superior London-made, best lined, and full-stitched all over rich silver mounted buggy harness.

7 Wrought iron fire and thief-proof safes, 33 in., with drawers, by T. Wright.

3 ditto ditto ditto 36 in.
2 ditto ditto ditto double door ditto 36 by 35 by 24, with drawers, partitions, and small deed chest inside.
1 ditto ditto Banker's ditto 48 by 36 by 24 ditto.

A very light English-made four-wheeled dog-cart, painted brown and picked out red and fine lined white cloth cushions, lamps, complete.

Ditto ditto Waggonette, painted blue, picked out white, hair-stuffed cloth cushions; lamps complete.

14 Bales, each about 100 lbs., assorted glore and honey-comb sponge, perfectly free from sand.

The above has been compressed by hydraulic pressure in order to save freight, and will, on being soaked, obtain about 8 times its present size.

N.B.—The above goods are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WORKSHOP TOOLS.

(If not previously disposed of privately.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Mazagon, a large quantity of Engineers', Blacksmiths', and Coppersmiths' tools, comprising Forges, Anvils, Iron Slabs, top and bottom Swages for Steam Hammer use, Withworth's Stocks Taps, and Dies, Mast's taps and chasers, a large assortment of valuable patterns, a complete set of Boilermakers' tools, and a complete set of Coppersmiths' tools.

Catalogues are being published.

Bombay, 17th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMER FOR CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The new and fast steamer STOWELL, 1,198 tons Register, Captain Ward, will sail about the end of next week. She has ample accommodation for all classes of Passengers.—For Freight and Passage apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Ward.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

OVERLAND CARGO.

The s. s. COLUMBIAN, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 17th September.
„ CEYLON, from Marseilles, 20th September.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. BANGALORE, from Southampton, 10th September.
„ VENETIAN, from Liverpool, 14th September.
„ DELTA, from Marseilles, 18th September.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th October 1870.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
DAWSON'S MUSTER.
A fresh batch just to hand.
J. NEUBERG.

PONDICHERRY.
INDIANA CIGARS.
LONG COMMON.
J. NEUBERG.

COCONADA.
BURMA CHEROOTS.
BABINGTON Do.
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.
Thos. Bears' SMOKING MIXTURE.
Ditto IMPERIAL Do.
Ditto CUT CAVENDISH.
Ditto LATAKIA.
Ditto BIRD'S EYE.
Ditto FINEST VIRGINIA CAVENDISH.
In quarter pound Tins, quite fresh.
J. NEUBERG.

BEST MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Plain straight and carved curved.
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO POUCHES.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOT CASES.
J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM CHEROOT HOLDERS.
J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen
(Wholesail and Retail),
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside) LONDON,
Established 1843.

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 pages Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Carriages	Preserved Provisions
Musical Instruments	Saddlery & Harness	Stationery	
Ironmongery	Boots and Shoes	Books	
Fire-arms	Wines	Toys, &c., &c.	
Agricultural Implements	Ales		

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

NOTICES.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 20th October, next, at one o'clock, for the SUPPLY of ONE or TWO SAILING VESSELS, of not less than one thousand tons burthen, for two months certain, or as much longer as they may be required, with between decks laid for the conveyance of Troops and Stores, in the Indian Seas or as may be necessary to be discharged on the completion of the duty.

The vessels accepted will require to be docked (if ordered), ballasted, fitted and ready for final survey on the 30th instant.

Ventilation to be cut and fitted, and such cabin and other fittings, &c., removed (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the owners.

Fittings, tanks, water and provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such tanks as may belong to the vessel should be made available for the reception of water for the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

The Agents for Transports will give any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The words "Tender for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the covers of Tenders.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th October 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 20th October next, at one o'clock, for TWO STEAM VESSELS, each of a capacity sufficient to accommodate 400 European Troops or more (superficial space per man 9 feet) for two months certain, or such further period as they may be required for transport duties in the Indian, Arabian, and China Seas, in connection with the relief of Troops this season.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton per month.

Ventilation to be cut and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the Vessels as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such Tanks as may belong to the Vessel should be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

Such quantities of Coal as may be on board the Vessels when engaged will be taken over by Government if of approved quality, and on the other hand any quantities remaining on board when the Vessels are discharged are to be taken by the Owners. The price of Coals in both cases is to be determined at a fair valuation.

The Vessels accepted will require to be docked, ballasted, provisioned, and fitted and ready for final survey on the 30th October.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

The Agent for Tran-ports will give any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 26th September 1870.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM and COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by F. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	...	60
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... ... doz.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto ... ... „	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts ... ... „	65	
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... ... each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	0	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel ...	...	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool ...	...	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk ...	...	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks ...	...	12½
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ...	...	21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan	...	26½
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread... ...	...	21
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped ...	...	23
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	...	15 to 18
BADHAM'S	Super do. do. ...	...	19 to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kimcker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... per pair	6	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	5	to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts ...	7½	
BADHAM'S	White Nurse Pants	9	
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	7½	
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	6½	

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... ... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders. „ ...	6	
White Irish Cambric ... ... „ ...	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders... ... „ ...	10½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	to 3
Fancy Tronal Scarves for Knot or Ring... ...	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each...	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	1½	to 1½

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	10	to 16
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

		Rs.	
Fine gold Collar Studs	each ...	8	
Fine gold Front Studs	per set ...	12	to 45
Fine gold Links	...	18	to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	...	15	to 35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs	each ...	2½	
Front Studs	per set ...	5	
Solitaires	per pair...	5	to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels ... ... per doz. ...	10,	12 to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels...	25	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels	25	

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops...	26
30 Inches Flat Tops...	29
33 Inches Flat Tops...	31
36 Inches Flat Tops...	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.
Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.		Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Government Paper and Land Shares closed steady. Spinning and other shares a little lower.

CALCUTTA.—12TH OCTOBER 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Papers—
4 per cents, small sums, at Rs 97-12, 97-13 and 97-14, or 2-4 to 2-3 discount.
5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs 106-14 and 107-0.
3 years' Debentures, a large amount, at Rs 102-0.

In shares—
One Bank of Bengal share, for Rs 1,450. There were buyers at Rs 1,445 in the afternoon.
National Bank shares, at Rs 126.
Landing and Shipping Co's shares, at Rs 38 and 39.
A few Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s in Liquidation shares, at Rs 265.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 15.

Dickson, Ensign, 1-2nd Queen's (Royal), on leave, from Poona.
Lucas, Colonel, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Roberts, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Whishaw, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on sick leave, from England.
Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from England.
Berthon, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Dickson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on sick leave, from England.
Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 16.

Cowtade, Lieutenant, 30th Regiment, on retirement, to England.
Ravenhill, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on retirement, to England.
Hawes, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Mulcaster, Major General, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Welman, Ensign, 85th (King's) Light Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.
Wise, Lieutenant, 8th King's, on leave, to England.
Garstin, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, 36th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Stafford, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Barchard, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough to England.
Lucas, Colonel, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Hewett, Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., to join to Deesa.
Lethbridge, Major, 105th Madras Light Infantry, on retirement, to England.

BOMBAY DISTRICT ORDERS.

Bombay, 15th October 1870.

The Brigadier General Commanding the District will inspect H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., in drill order on Tuesday next the 18th instant, on the private parade ground at 6 A.M.

Guards and other men for duty to be in the ranks and mount after the parade.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH OCTOBER.

London...	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	"
	Seeds	£1	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	"
	Wooden Ships "	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	"
	Myrabolms & Coir bls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.	"
Havre...	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	"
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China "	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Columbian (s)	Stewart	Suez, Oct. 2.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Muscat, Oct. 6.
	Euphrates(s)	Hutcheson	Kurrachee, Oct. 12.
	Calliope	Semmis	Mauritius, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Queensberry	Torrence	Colombo.
16	China (s)	Babot	Aden and Suez.
	Mozuffer	Nacoda	Bangkok & Singapore.

The steamer Hindostan, to Aden and Suez, began to load on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
11	Mongolia (s)	Barlow	Suez, September 18.
	Historian	Fulton	Liverpool, August 31.
12	Decide	Jonmeau	Bourbon, Sept. 12.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.			
10	Asia (s)	Paterson	Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BOYD—October 13th, at Sattara, the wife of Captain J. M. Boyd, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., of a daughter.
CHRYSTAL—October 14th, at Carwar, the wife of Mr. P. Chrystal, of a son.
TREVOR—October 13th, at Baroda, the wife of Captain W. G. Trevor, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GOODFELLOW—FULLER—October 15th, at Kirkee Church, by the Rev. Robert Easum, M.A., William W. Goodfellow, Major Royal Engineers, to Claudine, eldest daughter of Colonel C. B. Fuller, Royal Artillery.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BOLTON—October 10th, at 30, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, (Calcutta,) the wife of Alexander J. Bolton, of a son.
STODDART—October 11th, at Calcutta, the wife of T. J. Stoddart, of a daughter.
HUBBARD—October 10th, at 40, Chowringhee Road, the wife of Mr. Isaac S. Hubbard, of a daughter.
WALKER—October 8th, at Campbellpore, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel E. W. E. Walker, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

HUNTER—October 9th, near the mouth of the Hooghly, on board the P. & O. Company's steamer Surat, Brian Haughton, child of W. W. Hunter, Esq., aged two years and three months.
CURTOYS—October 7th, at Scharunpore, Winefred Mary, the youngest child of W. J. Curtoys, Esq., aged 9 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

RICE—October 7th, at Bangalore, the wife of B. Lewis Rice, Esq., of a son.
MANTEE—October 7th, at Nellore, the wife of C. G. Master, Madras Civil Service, of a son.
HUNTER—October 9th, at Madras, the wife of Captain Hunter, R.E., of a son.
SPERSCHNEIDER—October 4th, at Trevandrum, the wife of J. Sperschneider, M.D., Nair Brigade, of a daughter.

DEATH.

AUSTIN—October 4th, at Calicut, the infant son of Ware Austin, M.C.S., aged one month and 17 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

COPLEY—October 11th, at Allahabad, Alice Constance, daughter of Mr. Conductor and Mrs. J. Sanders Copley, of the Pension List, aged 14 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1870.

M. ERNEST RENAN has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an excellent article on the "War between France and Germany." A philosophical training and bent of mind has enabled M. Renan to write from a point of view neither French nor German, but European. Naturally there are fibres of the Frenchman in him, but there are also fibres of the German; but if he pleads for both nations he does not do so in the interests of either; but in the larger and more important interests of Europe. It is rare, indeed, to find, even in the pages of the *Revue*, an article so nearly impartial; but the very rarity of such productions is presumptive proof that the opinions of this thoughtful author are not shared by his countrymen. We have more than once quoted from the great bi-monthly expositions of policy differing very widely from those of M. Renan: expositions setting forth the opinions and principles he most energetically condemns; and we are compelled to believe that acting and feeling and even reasoning France has not yet risen to the level of our author's convictions.

M. Renan pathetically says—"I have always regarded the war between France and Germany as the greatest misfortune to civilization." In that sentiment we heartily concur. But war between France and Germany did not spring up yesterday. It is no novelty. The greatest misfortune has for centuries been almost a commonplace. Scores of times France has deliberately sought her own aggrandisement in the calamities and dissensions of Germany. Indeed M. Renan admits it. His theory is that France departed from her legitimate policy of unification first under Louis XIV; but surely Charles VIII lived before Louis XIV, and Italy was *la tombe des Français* before the seventeeth century. M. Renan condemns the conquest of Elsass, and describes it as a departure from the programme of France, which was to assimilate French-speaking races; but he thinks that time has sanctioned the conquest of the German province. In like manner, and without reserve, he condemns the aggressive and brutal policy of *the* Napoleon towards, not only Germany but the rest of Europe; and he traces the origin of a passion for unity in Germany to the madness of Napoleon. The domination of a power "less intelligent and less moral" showed the want of a central force, a central flag; and a standard-bearer was found in Prussia. Here arose, what our author calls, "an anti-France on the Baltic" which had its roots deep in the reign of Frederic II.; which sprang to large proportions after Jena, and stood in the front rank in 1814. Would it not be more correct to speak of the new power as a German power, and not as anti-French save in so far as France forced Prussia into a position of rivalry, by insisting on her right to meddle beyond the Rhine? It is all very well to dwell on the *hobereaux*, the country gentlemen, the *petite noblesse* as the base and mainspring of the antagonism to France. It was something more than that, it was a national instinct. Indeed, M. Renan himself admits that the main reason why Germany desired unity was her profound and legitimate distrust of France. Speaking of the growth of German unity, he says, "ce mouvement s'accomplissait par défiance de nous." Undoubtedly, and, despite the astounding success of German arms, the distrust still survives. It is founded on the aggressive policy of France, written in the wars, devastations, bloodshed of two centuries. M. Renan himself says—"It is clear that, if there ever was in history a legitimate movement, it is that which, for sixty years, has borne Germany onward to form herself into a single nationality;" and he not less emphatically declares that the main work could only be done by Prussia. Holding these views he censures that French policy which not only wished to prevent German unity, but craved for territory, and founded itself on the famous theory which demands a ring fence of weak states round France, a *clientèle*, in fact, which would serve as fulcrum to her lever. On the whole he is satisfied with the frontier delimitation of 1815, and would only rectify it, but not at the expense of war, by consenting that Germany should have Luxembourg in exchange for some strips on the Sarre—the coal-beds perhaps; and a slice of the Palatinate, say Landau. Even the annexation of Nice and Savoy, after the Italian war, although Savoy is French, brought more advantages than disadvantages; for it prevented France from pleading that she was disinterested; it gave rise to exaggerated notions touching the plans of Napoleon III., aroused the discontent of England and the suspicions of Europe, and provoked M. de Bismarck to take a bold initiative. What he wanted to accomplish was legitimate—to drive Austria out of a Confederation which she rendered ineffectual, and "group around Prussia the limbs of Germany which the chances of history had scattered." M. Renan foresees that Prussia must be absorbed in Germany, however much the Junkers may believe to the contrary; and he is quite right.

Now M. Renan thinks that France should have helped on the work of German unity; that she certainly ought not to have sought an opportunity of aggrandizing herself; that she ought to have secured the good-will of the young nation—by her bearing and policy. She did not. There were some "confidences," no one knows what, between Napoleon III and Bismarck; and M. Renan thinks that the German statesman ought to have continued to keep Napoleon in his confidence; but who knows how far these two went and where they broke off. Perhaps the national spirit on both sides prevented some "transaction." In any case the French ruler was effectively non-plussed by Sadowa. Indeed M. Renan confesses enough to show that in his opinion there was reason for German distrust. He says of the mysterious negotiations which preceded Sadowa and the serio-comic state of things that supervened on that victory "on avait voulu jouer au fin, on avait trouvé plus fin que soi." Nothing could be neater or more expressive. Then came the foolish cry that it was France that had been vanquished at Sadowa, and the presumptuous "doctrine" that the frontier of France ought to be furnished with weak states, the enemies of each other. "Would it be possible to devise a more efficacious means for persuading them to be united and strong?" After these explanations need it be asked what made the war? No doubt the pride, harshness, and, if you like, ambition of the Prussian Court—the ambition to unite Germany—had a large share in the origin of the war; but the most active and powerful cause was French pretension erected into a sacred dogma. Moreover, says M. Renan—"The journals were superficial, the military party presumptuous and pig headed, the Opposition, seeking only a false popularity, spoke incessantly of the shame of Sadowa and the necessity for a *revanche*; but the great evil was the excess of the Personal Power." Now, the causes which led to the war have not been eradicated; the French have not recanted their doctrine that they are of right the dominating power on the Continent, they have not got rid of a love of war for glory; they are as they have been for two centuries the disturbing force in Europe; and the Germans are right to take all securities that are real safeguards of the future. When he comes to treat the question Who shall make peace? M. Renan raises topics which we may better consider in another article.

THE public will have seen that Colonel Baigree has been selected by the Viceroy to be an honorary Aide-de-camp on His Excellency's personal staff. The Commander-in-Chief, the Quarter Master General and the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army must have read this item of official news with peculiar satisfaction. It must be meat and drink to them to know that Colonel Baigree has not been put on the shelf or sent back to regimental duty.

WE understand that the Bombay Government, at the request of the Supreme Government, has given Mr. Kipling, of the School of Art, leave of absence to enable him to make a tour in the North-West for the purpose of executing drawings of native manufactures, which are to be sent to the South Kensington Museum.

MR. J. MACFARLAN, of the Bombay Civil Service, at present First Assistant Collector of Nassick, has been appointed to act as Post Master General of Bombay, in the room of Major Battye, who proceeds home on furlough on the 13th November next.

WE are sorry to report the sudden death, on the night of the 14th, of Major H. W. Best, doing duty at Agra.

THE question of Indian Contract Law has recently, says the "Pioneer," been under the consideration of the India Council.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Lahore on the evening of the 7th. The shock was accompanied by a somewhat unusual rumbling.

REAR ADMIRAL COCKBURN, who succeeds Sir Leopold Heath in the command of the East Indian Squadron, has selected Captain Fairfax to be his flag-captain.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Peshawur on the 6th instant, states "that Sooltan Khan, son of Sadut Khan, Mohmund, had gone to Kohistan to raise troops."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY made his entry into Jeypore on Thursday morning at six o'clock. The elephant procession through the city is described as a very striking spectacle.

MR. BRAND SAPTE, the Civil and Sessions Judge of Furruckabad, now on leave to Europe, resigns the service in January next. This is mentioned by the "Pioneer" as good news for the tigers.

MR. E. F. HARRISON, C. S., Comptroller-General of Accounts, leaves India on furlough for two years in January next. The "Pioneer" says his successor will, probably, be Mr. R. D. Sandeman, C. S.

REGULAR communication with Paris ceased on the 17th ult., but the "Daily News" got a newsletter of the 20th, brought by a special messenger. We publish it in another column, under the heading "Life in Besieged Paris."

THE Revenue Committee of the India Council is said to have discussed on the 15th of September the question of forming in India a Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The general feeling was in favour of establishing the new *bureau*.

A SUBSCRIPTION is being raised in Madras to pay the fine of Rs. 50, which Mr. Roberts imposed on Mr. Duff for having insulted Mr. Mackenzie, the Collector of Income Tax in Calcutta. "If this is true," remarks the "Pioneer," "Madras must be afflicted with a superfluity of rupees or else with a scarcity of common sense."

THE "Manchester Examiner" of Sept. 23 published the following telegram. Our readers will no doubt accept it with caution:—

"Berlin, Thursday, 6.16 P.M.—The province of Trak, in Asia, has revolted against the Turks.

"The Russian Government intends to take possession again of the Black Sea. A war is probable between Russia and Turkey."

THE Government of India has decided that under the law, as it stands at present, asphalte is not subject to any import duty, as it cannot be included, as suggested, under the head of naval stores. It adds, however, that the question whether it should remain free of duty will be taken into consideration at any future revision of the Customs tariff.

MAHARAJAH SIR MAUN SINGH BAHADOOR KAYUM JUNGH, K.S.I., died at Ajoodhiay, near Fyzabad, on the 11th inst. He is described by the Lucknow paper as "an able statesman, a profound scholar, and an excellent soldier. The gap created by the untimely death of Sir Maun Singh in the council of the Oudh barons, will require an age to fill up. After the restoration of the British supremacy in this province Sir Maun's loyalty to the State was highly commendable. But he overtaxed his energies in serving both the State and his country, and at last died of epilepsy, a disease from which he had been suffering for many years."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab announces with great regret the death, on the 3rd instant, of His Highness Sri Singh Raja of Chumba. "The late Chief, a Rajput of ancient lineage, was distinguished by a remarkable freedom from prejudice and an earnest desire to promote the material and social advancement of his people. With this view he applied for and obtained the services of an English officer to superintend the administration of his State, and invariably afforded the officer appointed the most cordial support. Through the enlightened policy of the late Raja, Chumba has risen to be one of the most flourishing of the feudatory states of the Punjab, and the Government cannot but regard the death of so beneficent a ruler as a real public loss."

THE "Home News" of the 23rd ult. has parting words for two passengers to Bombay—Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, and Mr. Carnac. Of the latter it says—

"Mr. Rivett-Carnac, we may hope, will add largely to the services he has already rendered to India. It is said, and we believe with good reason, that Mr. Carnac has gone out to Bombay as head of a new department of Trade and Agriculture, which is to be organised under his supervision. This will supply a want which has long been felt, and no better qualified person could have been selected for the work of organising it than Mr. Carnac, who has so long been engaged in developing the cotton industry of Central India. His past experience as Cotton Commissioner furnishes ample earnest of the success that may be expected to reward his labours in a yet wider and more important field."

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner in the Central Provinces and the Berars, having been in Simla only a few days ago, we refuse to believe that it was he who arrived at Bombay by the mail on Saturday.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. China, Captain J. C. Babot, sailed yesterday morning for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieutenant Ravenhill, Lieutenant Wise, Assistant Surgeon Reynolds, Major Lethbridge, and Mr J Sinclair.
For Marseilles—Mr S G Edouard.
For Suez—Captain Garstin.
For Aden—Mr S T Hardy.

HYDRABAD (SIND) RACES.

THIRD AND LAST DAY: SATURDAY, OCT. 8.

THE third and last day's races came off as detailed below. The question at issue with regard to the start for the Hydrabad Cup being still undecided, Premier walked over under protest, as (pending final decision) the stewards had ordered the race to be re-run.

The Winners' Handicap was a complete surprise, as Premier, who has throughout the meeting been a most unfortunate horse to his owners, and who it was expected would win this time with ease, was totally defeated. Rocket again proved himself a first-rate little horse, and beat Sind with ease.

Prince Charlie won both his races in good style, but was disqualified in the Losers' on account of overweight—one of the stable attendants having carefully filled the saddle-cloth with lead after his owner had weighed out. This race was therefore awarded to Silladar.

The following is the account:—

1ST RACE, 4-30 P.M.—Hydrabad Cup. 1½ mile.

	st.	lb.		
The Bedouins'.....g a h Premier	10	0	Dhondie.....	W. O.

2ND RACE.—Winners' Handicap. 1½ mile.

	st.	lb.		
Mr Fenner's.....g a g Rocket	9	12	.....	1
Capt Murray's .....b a h Sind	10	1	...Owner	2
The Bedouins' .....g a h Premier	10	7	...Mr Lucas	3

The public at last had an opportunity of seeing Premier win, and it was expected that he would win easy. (Brigand's owners, not accepting the handicap, scratched him.) After a slight delay, owing to the restlessness of Rocket at the post, the three horses were got well off together, and passed the Grand at a splitting pace. Sind and Premier, with Rocket in attendance a few lengths behind, raced round for the first ¾ of a mile, but when within about half a mile of home Premier, who appeared to have been going very strong up to that time, suddenly collapsed, and it became evident that his chance was gone. At this point Rocket closed up with Sind, raced him round the corner, and, passing him somewhere about the distance-post, was landed an easy winner by two or three lengths. Premier pulled up. Time—½ mile 1-1; mile 2-6; 1¼ mile 3-10; won easily. The sudden collapse of Premier is attributed to the horse having been evidently out of sorts on this particular day.

3RD RACE, 5 P.M.—The Losers' Handicap. 1 mile.

	st.	lb.		
Mr Lucas's .....bk a h Silladar	9	7	..Owner.....	1
Mr Crawford's.....c a h Prince Charlie..	9	3	...Rama	2
The Bedouins'.....b a h Brighton	9	12	...Capt Murray.....	3

Prince Charlie was the favourite for this race at long odds, and the result proved correct notwithstanding he got a bad start. Brighton led the way for the first half mile at a good pace, and then gave in; Charlie winning as he liked, with Silladar two or three lengths in his rear. Owing to the mistake I have mentioned above, Prince Charlie was disqualified on account of overweight.

4TH RACE, 5-30 P.M.—A Match for Rs. 200. 1½ mile.

	st.	lb.		
Mr Fenner's.....b a h Sheet Anchor 10	0	.....	.....	1
Capt Simpson's.b a h Hohenzollern 10	0	...Capt. Murray		...2

Resulted in an easy victory for Sheet Anchor. 2 mins. 40 secs.

5TH RACE.—Mr. Fenner's Cup. R. C.

	st.	lb.		
Mr Crawford's.....c a h Prince Charlie...10	7	...Owner		1
Capt Simpson's... g a p Sultan	9	5	...Rama	2
Mr Aitken's.....g a p Villager.....	9	5	...Capt. Murray	...3

Villager was considered by some to be the favourite, although Prince Charlie (notwithstanding his having run one race before) had several backers. Villager shut up after going ¾ of a mile, and notwithstanding every effort on the part of Sultan's jockey to bring him to the front, he could not collar Prince Charlie, who won easily by a couple of lengths in 2m. 40s.

This ended the Hydrabad Races of 1870. The meeting, which promised at first to be so successful, has, I am afraid, not answered the expectations of the public as completely as could have been wished. The same ill luck which befel the Bedouins on the first day pursued them throughout, and through a series of mishaps, the two Poona horses actually never competed with each other.

For an up-country meeting, however, we may say that it proved above the average; the races for the most part filled well, some of them were well contested, and although a few contretemps occurred (as is usually the case more or less at most meetings), we trust that the lovers of the Turf in Sind may not in consequence be discouraged from getting up an equally good meeting for the season of 71.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 14TH OCT., 7-0 P.M.

News from Versailles, dated the 13th inst., states that the French have shelled and set fire to the Palace of St. Cloud.

A sortie of ten battalions was easily repulsed.

The Prussians have occupied Breteuil, and are advancing on Amiens. They are also concentrating at Gisors, preparatory to an advance on Rouen.

The French attribute their defeat at Orleans to the superiority of the Prussian artillery.

The garrison of Montmedy have made a sortie, and captured the Prussian garrison at Stenay.

The Germans have occupied Epinal. 5,000 of their troops are vigorously investing Neuf-Brisack.

Correspondents state that the fighting at Metz on the 7th was obstinate, and that the losses were heavy on both sides.

LONDON, 15TH OCTOBER.

The siege of Soissons and Verdun has been regularly commenced. The garrison is well provided with well-served artillery.

A proclamation has been issued by M. Gambetta, confirming with unspeakable joy the French successes at Paris, which have compelled the Prussians to extend back their lines all round the city. The Prussians, on the other hand, declare that they are maintaining the defensive until the bombardment commences, and change their tactics only when sorties are made, which are always vigorously repulsed.

The Franco-Tireurs are greatly harassing the communications of the German rear.

President Grant has issued a stringent proclamation against enlistment for military expeditions.

The *Times* of to-day, deploring the vindictive character which the war is assuming, urges peace on the basis of the dismantling of the fortresses of Alsace and Lorraine, and of a treaty with England similar to the recent Belgian triple treaty.

Colonel James Primrose has been gazetted Quartermaster at Alexandria, vice Carmichael, resigned.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 14TH OCT., NOON.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton market to-day was unchanged.

Total weekly sales of Cotton ..	68,000	bales.
" " Surats..	26,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	565,000	"
" " Surats..	329,000	"
" weekly import of Cotton	89,000	"
" " " Surats .	65,000	"
Fair Dhollera, 6¼d.		

The sum of £217,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LONDON, 14TH OCTOBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was steadier.

For Surats there was a better demand at the reduced prices.

Fair Dhollera, 6¼d.

In the Manchester market to effect sales lower prices must be accepted.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 7s. 7½d.
8½ lbs. do. 9s. 1½d.
40s. Mule Twist, 1s.

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.

THE illustrious Indian reformer Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen arrived in Bombay from Europe by the mail steamer which came in on Saturday morning, much improved in health, we are glad to learn, by his sojourn in England. The Baboo intends to proceed to Calcutta to-day, but notwithstanding the shortness of his stay here it has been long enough to enable him to deliver an interesting lecture to the members of the Prarthana Somaj and a general audience in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Only scant notice of the intention of the Baboo to lecture last night could be given, but still the hall was crowded to overflowing. The lecture was given at the request of the members of the Prarthana Somaj, and was principally devoted to an account of the Baboo's general impressions of England and the English. His voyage to England, he said, had been twofold,—first, to represent the wants and grievances of his countrymen to the British public, and second, to do all in his power to bring about a closer social and spiritual fellowship between England and India. He was glad that on the whole the results of his mission were cheering in the extreme, and he had brought his countrymen glad tidings from the West. The people in England had lionised him, but that was not his fault; they had dragged him from platform to platform, and from place to place; but he had never failed to tell them what he considered to be the truth. He greatly admired the purity and genuine happiness of English family life; the great works of Christian charity to which thousands of men and women of the middle and upper classes devote their energies; but he deplored the want of the spirit of devotion in England. In fact, it was a mutilated Christianity which he had seen in England. As to social customs the Baboo seemed to have been shocked at the fashions in dressing, and hoped that crinoline, for example, would never be introduced amongst Indian women. He has also a righteous horror of beef, and his faith in curry and rice is quite unshaken, notwithstanding all the splendid dinner parties to which he was invited. His remarks on the English dinner table were delivered with considerable humour, and were highly relished by the audience. India, he thinks, has many things to learn from England, but England also has many things to learn from India, and they should each adopt the good institutions and customs of the other. Throughout the lecture the Baboo was frequently applauded loudly, and before leaving the hall was loudly cheered.

THE WAR RELIEF FUND.

THE Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, has received the following additional subscriptions, on behalf of the Committee for the Relief of the Sufferers in the Franco-Prussian War:—

	Rs.		
Amount already subscribed ..	7,971	7	3
J. S. C.	50	0	0
R. M. M.	50	0	0
M. McNally	5	0	0
Captain J. B. Fenwick	30	0	0
E. D. Sassoon.....	100	0	0
A. Keyser, C.S.....	20	0	0
Dr. Jas Glen at Broach	50	0	0
Sundry persons at Broach	220	0	0
J. N. C. Beyts	25	0	0
F. J. Candy	25	0	0
H. Cleveland.....	50	0	0
Collection in Deesa Church on the 9th October, by W. J. Ffennell, Chaplain at Deesa.....	125	0	0
Amelia A. Harvey	15	0	0
Rev. W. Clark, Chaplain, Ahmedabad, from church offertory fund.....	100	0	0
Offertory Camp church	51	1	0
The Cantonment Magistrate	10	0	0
Surgeon, 8th Regt. N. I.....	10	0	0
Major A. W. Moore, V.C.....	10	0	0
Major Stanley Scott.....	10	0	0
"Daisie"	5	0	0
J. A. Beardman, Esq.....	5	0	0
Rev. J. Wallace.....	5	0	0
Rev. W. Macmordie.....	5	0	0
J. F. Fernandez, Esq.....	10	0	0
Lieut. F. W. Joseph.....	10	0	0
E. Hosking, Esq., C.S.....	10	0	0
G. J. M. Grant, Esq., C.S.....	10	0	0
J. W. Pratt, Esq., C.S.....	10	0	0
Hugh Fraser, Esq.	5	0	0
A. Bulkeley	5	0	0
Anonyma	3	0	0
Captain G. P. Hazelgrove.....	5	0	0
Total.. Rs.	9,010	8	3

LATEST FROM CHINA.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 14TH OCTOBER, 7-50 P.M.

The steamer Ellora, from Hongkong 29th September, Singapore 7th, and Penang 9th October, has arrived.

Matters at Pekin seem to remain much the same. No settlement arrived at.

Count Rochechouart is said to have exceeded his powers. His ultimatum is not further mentioned.

One or two churches have been demolished in Kinkiang by the mob.

It is said that Prince Kung has suggested the removal of all missionaries.

A feeling of distrust prevails.

The Chinese are said to be generally preparing for war.

A native church opened at Tatshan, near Canton, on 21st was burnt. Several Christians wounded. Consul Robertson refuses to interfere.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 23RD SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, Captain Stewart, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning at about 8 o'clock with the English mail of the 23rd ult. The Columbian left Suez at 5-10 P.M. on the 2nd, arrived at Aden at 6-55 A.M. on the 8th, and resumed her voyage at 1-15 P.M. on the same day. She brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton—Colonel Grant, Colonel Dickson, Major Berthon, Captain Holberton, Dr and Mrs Whishaw, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen and Prosumo Coomar Sen, Mr and Mrs Watson, Mr and Mrs Soden, Mr Soden, junr., Mrs Simpson and infant, Mr and Mrs B Finch, Miss Reid, Messrs Trotter, Bland, Cummins, J Reading, Barkley, Heath, Keell, J Meldrum, J Gilmore, J. Hembrough, C D Field, F Hennell, G M R Field, G O'Donnell, G R Reid, R Carnac, Boyock, and E C Rouch.

From Marseilles—Mr and Mrs H A Brown, Miss Avery, and Mr H Abzenwillar.

From Suez—Captain Hubbard, Messrs H E Bright, H Bell, Wood Mason, Kay, Anderson, and Aruf and servant.

From Aden—Five natives.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANCHESTER, 16TH SEPTEMBER.*

WHEN or how this letter will reach you, I cannot tell; for it is not the least of the inconveniences created by the war that the mail service with India has been completely disorganised. What a fortunate thing it is that the submarine cable was laid down before the war broke out! The friends of the Indo-European line used to laugh when one urged that in time of war telegraphic communication across the Continent might be interrupted in time of war. It seemed to them so improbable that we in our age should see a repetition of hostilities on the scale with which Europe was familiar in the time of the first French Empire. Yet the Allies are now before Paris; and who can tell how long it may be before Prussia in her turn is overrun by an army of invasion?

There has been much talk this week of terms of peace, but up to-day without any prospect of the negotiations having a satisfactory result. The Provisional Government has sent M. Thiers to England to say it is willing to pay any indemnity in money, and to raze the frontier fortresses, but that it will not cede an inch of French territory. But the King of Prussia will listen to no mediation until his army has occupied Paris; and this arrogant and vainglorious determination to humiliate to the utmost a nation that acknowledges itself beaten will yet, perhaps, cost him dear. It is at last admitted that the Parisians are thoroughly in earnest in their determination to defend their city. Besides the guns mounted in the forts, there are said to be over 1,000 pieces of artillery of large calibre "in position,"—I presume along the earthwork curtains connecting the great detached forts; and General Trochu speaks of 300,000 men as armed to guard the fortifications. There is a report to-day that 80,000 of these troops have left Paris to operate against the Prussians in the open. If so large a force can be spared, would it not be more useful at a distance from Paris? It seems that the Germans are now making use of the frontier railway through Sedan to Rheims as their principal line of communication for bringing up fresh troops and guns; and, as they hold all the country to the north of the line from Strasburg to Paris, the Sedan route is beyond the reach of an active French army. But surely if there are any French troops to spare, an enterprising general might create an important diversion by moving on Nancy from the southern provinces of France (which are still quite untouched), and threatening to advance from this direction to the relief of Bazaine. I am afraid there is no truth in the telegram published in the *Daily Telegraph* this morning, that Bazaine and Canrobert have already made good their escape from Metz, and are marching with a few thousand troops on Sedan. But really, if the telegram is true, the marshals may but have fallen into a trap set for them by the Germans. It is known that within the last week the German besieging force has been concentrated to the east and south of Metz, and the road through Briey to the north-west left almost unguarded, evidently because if Bazaine were to march in that direction he must come out at some point on the Meuse where he could be speedily surrounded and forced to capitulate. If the marshal had been able to force his way through the besiegers' lines to Pont-à-Mousson and Nancy, that would indeed be good news for the French. But all his efforts to disengage any considerable portion of his garrison have, according to the German accounts, which are generally trustworthy, been hitherto foiled. Strasburg continues to hold out splendidly, though the commandant must have thought the members of the Provisional Government were merely mocking him when they recommended him to cross the Rhine with his garrison, he having, as he himself tells them, "neither a bridge nor a boat."

The English Radicals are now vehemently supporting France, on account of the substitution of a Republic for the Empire; and the Conservative papers, in spite of the fall of Napoleon, continue to write strongly on the same side. Indeed, the partisans of Prussia grow fewer in number every day; and if the French could but gain some slight success, sufficient to show that they are not quite helpless, and that they may, if driven to desperation, prolong the war indefinitely, I believe our Government would be willing to interpose with the rest of the powers very effectually to compel Prussia to make peace. At present, all England can do is to carry proposals from one side to the other, for she cannot interfere with any hope of success while France herself is seemingly unable to offer any serious resistance. Once let France assert herself by an energetic defence of Paris, and all the neutral powers will suddenly begin to remember that it is their duty to save the French nation from being utterly crushed by the Germans.

One of the best passages in *Lothair* is an evidently heart-felt denunciation of the bad taste of modern gardeners, who give us patches of bright colour unrelieved by verdure, instead of the sweet-scented, homely favourites of old English gardens. Mr. Disraeli has recurred to this theme in an agricultural discourse to his neighbours at Hughenden, and, with no less kindliness than good sense, he dwells on the advantage of having a garden and a tank for every cottage that is built. In another speech, delivered at Aylesbury, Mr. Disraeli was not so happy, unless indeed, in his queer references to politics, he intended to ridicule that spirit of gentle optimism in which the average British politician, who believes that an empire can be maintained without an imperial policy, is wont to take a snug and comfortable view of the state of affairs at home and abroad. Heroically withstanding the temptation to provide his party with principles of foreign policy that might guide them to a right decision on questions of greater moment than have been agitated in Europe since the close of last century, the Conservative leader sums up the history of the last two months in the strikingly profound and original remark, "We have all witnessed great and strange events of late." His constituents, as in duty bound, loudly cheered an assertion which no one can deny, and which is neutral-tinted enough, I should think, to satisfy the most exacting Fren

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER, 17, 1870.

THE WAR.

DR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS TO "THE TIMES."

HEAD-QUARTERS, THIRD ARMY MONTMIRAIL,
Sept. 13.

MONTMIRAIL, for which you will look in vain in *Murray*, is famous as the scene of the action in which Napoleon checked the march of the Allies in 1814. But it is by no means clean, flourishing, or interesting. Like many of the towns in this district, it seems scarcely to have recovered from its visitations at the hands of the Cossacks. There is, however, a very fine chateau belonging to the Duke de Rochefoucauld just within the entrance to the town, approached by an avenue lined by noble trees, and here are for the present lodged the head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia, who, with his staff, has ample and even splendid accommodation within the suites of apartments richly furnished within its walls. Around the chateau is a small demesne, and there is a handsome ornamental garden in the rear. An English gamekeeper or domestic about some great family seat can hardly realize the feelings of these *gardes champetres* and ancient servitors, who are obliged to wait on foreign masters here. I doubt if they would do the work as graciously. It was odd to see the jagers and attendants of the Prince Royal running about in the corridors and in the vaulted passages below giving orders in their German tongue amid the chattering men and maids who so lately obeyed the major-domo of a French duke. Would Chatsworth or Trentham be so obsequious? Rural *maires* must be men of uncommon mould if they recover their senses after this time of trial. I met the Maire of Montmirail mooning with his *adjoint* in the lonely moonlighted street as I was searching for my quarters last night in a state of mind which Hanwell would have considered dangerous—a gloomy man, and sore distressed indeed. "Horses to be ready at 4-30 for the field post to-morrow morning!" It was now 11 o'clock. "Horses! Where were they? Was he to make horses? Was he to stamp his foot and call them up out of the ground? Had they not all been taken already?" And he went knocking at doors, wakening up frightened people, holding colloquies through holes in shutters, and so shimmered away with his despairing *adjoint* round a corner. No doubt the horses were forthcoming after all. But many *maires* will never get over it. They are made instruments of terror to the citizens, and must curse the day they ever tasted the sweets of office. Some take to their beds, and the *adjoints* follow their example; and then they are called "*imbeciles*" by the wrathful citizens. The *prestige* of their power is gone for ever. The smallest German that ever crossed the Rhine armed with a needle-gun, pencil, and a piece of paper, is more than a match for the portliest Gaul, Legion of Honour and all, who has hitherto swayed the citizens from the bureaux of the *mairie*. The interior of that sacred building at Epernay yesterday was a sight never to be forgotten by any native of the place. In the *salle* there were soldiers cutting up carcasses and serving out rations; in the passages were soldiers like an array of giant ants going off in procession with monster loaves of bread; in the bureaux were officers and soldiers demanding billets, and making requisitions on four or five respectable-looking old municipal councillors, who sat at desks signing papers and taking snuff, and expostulating—the very types of prostrate civic power and municipal impotence. At another desk there was the Maire himself, I presume, and his assistant, and he and his *aides de Mairie* were all as civil, polite, and obliging as men could be. For once in my life I became a requisitionist. Money was useless. I went and sent all over Epernay in vain, seeking for any sort of vehicle to go on to Montmirail. Impossible. My saddle horse was done up and could barely carry his Yorkshire feather-weight of a groom, whose horse had to be left behind at Rethel with a veterinary, who is doubtful of a cure of this over-riding in less than a month. And so spying out General Von Gotsch, the Haupt Etappen Commando, in the street, I told him my story, and that most courteous and charming officer seeing I was the bearer of despatches, at once took me off to the *mairie* and there and then wrote out an order for a carriage and pair of horses to be ready as soon as possible, to take me to Montmirail. I am sure M. Möet will forgive me, seeing the necessity of the case. If I had not got his comfortable carriage and excellent horses they might have been assigned to a couple or more officers with more luggage and longer distances to go than I had. The respect I have for his name and wine is increased, and I hereby thank him for the service he unconsciously and, perhaps, unwillingly rendered me. At 4-30 p.m. the vehicle, driven by a most respectable old man, was at the door of the Hotel de l'Europe, and at 9 p.m. or soon after I was at Montmirail after a long and lonesome drive. For many, many miles not a soul was visible. There are strict orders that small parties of troops are not to move at night. They halt in the towns, and the roads between are not patrolled, as there are heavy columns of troops on the flanks of this line, which has been taken because of its comparative freedom, all the army which had to go this route being now several days in advance on the road to Paris. The despatch which General von der Tann sent in from Sedan this evening gave even larger numbers of prisoners than the highest estimate, and it would seem as if MacMahon, when he broke up his camp at Chalons, and set out on his disastrous expedition on the outer line to hold out a hand to the army of Metz, must have either had or have been joined by forces which give a strength of nearly 150,000 men, not counting Vinoy's division, which is somewhere outside Paris and this army still. Vinoy is a soldier who was not in favour under the Empire. He has a queer voice, strong convictions, strong speech, and broad manners, but he is loyal, frank, brave, and clever. He was a great friend of Sir Colin Campbell, who much esteemed him, and old Crimeans will remember how Lord Clyde used to speak of Vinoy as a "fine fellow and a perfect soldier and gentleman." But Vinoy can scarcely do much with his 20,000 men unless he can pick up soldiers from the fields and find guns and cavalry in the country.

The estimate made of the results of the actions of the 30th and 31st of August and 1st of September by one authority is as follows:—Taken and capitulated Generals, 39 (exclusive of the Emperor and his staff; this is under the usual number); field officers, colonels, &c., 270; commissioned officers, 2,400 (also below the mark very considerably, the real number is nearer 5,000); rank and file 84,000 (it is said there are nearly if not more than 90,000). Taken in the field on the 30th and 31st of August, 8,000; taken in the field on the 1st of September, 21,000; wounded on the 30th and 31st, 5,000; wounded on the 1st of September, 14,000 (all in Prussian hands). Dead buried as counted, 3,000; (this is an evident mistake, or rather it is only a proof that thousands were buried of whom no return has yet been made). Escaped to Belgium, 3,000. Another account makes it 13,000. But, taking the lowest figures, we have here the Emperor and Staff and Cent Gardes, and all imperial appliances and equippages, a Marshal of France, and 140,709 officers and men. The number of guns taken is nearly 500, and it is expected there are many buried. *But there are scarcely any eagles taken.* The inference is either that the regiments did not carry them into action, or that they hid them before and in some safe place. An eagle without a regiment is, however, of no very material value.

A study of the map will show the importance of Montimirail as the point at which several most important routes unite. The Crown Prince halts here to-day and to-morrow. We are within four long marches of Paris, but several corps are within a day of the outer fortifications. Many military critics and writers of military articles in the papers have dealt with the great lines of railways as if they influenced the movements of the armies on both sides, but for marching purposes and for campaigning railways have been nearly useless in the great battles. It was marching on legs the troops had to depend on. Railways served for the concentration of troops as they serve now to bring up supplies to depots and to carry away sick and wounded. But in the actual direction of a large force from point to point in the face of or near the enemy, with guns, cavalry, and *matériel*, the rail becomes subsidiary to the road. The German army has marched through France so far from the points where it was concentrated by railways, and the French army from Chalons marched through Rethel and so on, neglecting the rail to Rheims, for infantry, and we know how little service their railways have been in carrying their armies in other places when once the work of concentration was accomplished. A railway in war is a thing to destroy, and it cannot be relied on for the conveyance of armies ments of the armies have indeed proved disastrous to the Jominis of the hour, and none of them have hit off, as Jomini did, by a mere calculation of chances and knowledge of the ground, the site of the decisive battle which caused the fall of the Second Empire. Von Moltke and Blumenthal, however, knew the place days before as soon as they found MacMahon had struck down from Rheims to Rethel, and the concentration of the two armies of the Prussian and Saxon Crown Princes was effected so rapidly that it quite astonished the French. Even the Emperor believed Prince Frederick Charles had come up from Metz and fallen on MacMahon's flank. He said to the King, "It was the army of Prince Frederick Charles which decided the day," and seemed very much astounded when he learnt that the Prince was not there at all, and that it was the Crown Prince's army which had determined the victory. In some points there is a resemblance between Sedan and Königgrätz. The Austrians fought with a town and a river in their rear, but the left bank of the river was in their possession and was not covered with hostile batteries. They were attacked by two armies from the east and west, which battered in their line, and brought a cross fire to bear on them at last, and had the Elbe and Königgrätz been commanded by guns and covered by an enemy as the Meuse and Sedan were the whole Austrian army must have anticipated the fate of Marshal MacMahon's force. The Austrian horse was useful in covering the retreat of the Austrian army. The French horse was uselessly sacrificed. The critics who condemn MacMahon's movements, however, can scarcely be aware of the very clever movements he made with very wilful and incompetent corps commanders. There was a "taint" in his army. I saw with my own eyes a great mass of French infantry give way and run from the fire of a Prussian column not half their strength, but they knew there were others coming up as they had just fallen back from their epaulment over Floing. The losses were very small, considering the results and the numbers engaged, as they always are when there is so much long-range artillery fire, but the effects of that fire in a moral sense were appalling. A rifle ball does its work very noiselessly; a shell bursting, and sending human beings flying about in bits all over the place, frightens more than it kills. When I went into the church at Donchery, which was crowded with French prisoners, I was told that some of them had been jesting at their defeat, and congratulating themselves on being safe from their generals. That puts one in mind of the old days when a French soldier sang

"Par une fortune de guerre, heureuse et sans egal,
Nous avons repris Cremone—et perdus notre Général."

Can these be the sons of the men who fought at Vauchamp, Champaubert, Montmirail, Laon, Rheims, and a dozen places where the genius of Napoleon multiplied his scanty battalions tenfold, or is defeat without a real Napoleon destructive to the *morale* of the French army? I have never seen a more soldierly looking set of fellows than can be picked out among tens of thousands of the prisoners. It is disgusting to hear such abuse of the fallen Emperor from men whose throats were strained a month ago with "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and who voted "*Oui*" as hard as they could. The accounts of several officers agree in testifying to his personal courage and coolness. Indeed, the latter quality only appears to have left him after the battle, and that what was when he had nothing to fear. When Count Bismarck rode out to meet him on the morning of the 2nd of September, and stopped the carriage at the historical cottage, a change for an instant come over the Emperor's face—I have good authority for this—when he saw the Count throw himself off his horse, which he let go loose as there was no one to hold it at the moment and advance to the carriage in haste. But it—whatever it was—passed away in a moment. The declaration or expressed intention of French officers on parole to go to Africa and exchange with officers serving there is considered a proof of a low moral standard. It is a question for jurists. An officer is released with his sidearms on a promise that he will not serve against the German armies during the present war. He goes to another army, and exchanges with an officer who has not been paroled. Query, is that an evasion of the parole, or a substantial fulfilment of the pledge according to the *animus imponentis*? I doubt if either nation is disposed to take a fair view of any act of the other. The hatred of Celt and Saxon is intensified in German and Frenchman to a terrible pitch, and if it be true that the Frenchman knows nothing of any country but his own, it is certain that the German care to know very little about France. Many accomplished men on the Staff here had never heard of or read a line of Erckmann Chatrian's works, and were unacquainted with the interest their vivid pictures had cast over the Alsatian villages we passed through, and no Frenchman ever lived who could appreciate Göthe. Is "Omnis Gallia" to be divided into "tres partes" again? Surely nothing will satisfy Germany but security for the future; and if you ask what that security is you are told it is to be the surrender of Alsace certainly, of Lorraine probably, and of all right to frontier fortresses absolutely. You have heard the terms spoken of, and Frenchmen will consider them a high price to pay for German unification. But with less, conquering Germany is not disposed to be satisfied. It is now the second week of September. The nights are getting cold and lengthening, and if the Germany army were to lie out in the open before, or rather around, Paris, their position would soon become less agreeable than it is, but in fact there is plenty of accommodation in the villages and suburbs to cover the troops, and if they can only secure supplies themselves, they can starve out Paris at their leisure, and force even the British Embassy to come to dinner. The surrender of the Emperor, and his consequent *déchéance*, has been a great trouble for the Prussians, and His Majesty's presence assuredly was of no service to his own cause. Under the pressure of an army which does not speak French, and takes what it wants without payment, it is possible that part of rural France now occupied, if consulted, would vote "*Oui*" to-morrow if the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine were put to them. But they have a lively faith in being repaid by the rest of France for their sufferings. I speak of the "requisitioned" districts, and they hope for some Government capable of enforcing their claims. They all believe in the existence of "the French army" *somewhere*, also in the invincibility of Paris, and in help from "some" quarter. Help they will need, indeed, in time to come. There is no seed, the peasants say, left to sow; no horses or cattle to till the ground; the plough lies idle in the field; forage and grain are gone; and in the wake of want will come sickness, if not pestilence. No wonder. It is difficult to deal with some matters which arise off-hand in war. For instance, thousands of horses were left, some wounded, all starving, around Sedan. There was no forage for them. And so there you look at the Meuse and see slowly floating down a series of large bladderlike things of different colours, and there along the banks are mounds of the same odd shiny-looking bodies whirling in the eddies, or grounded in the irregular jetties. Higher up, near the city, you see a body of soldiers by the banks of the river, where whole herds of limping horses are grazing or trying to graze. You can discern men leading horses to the river, you hear shots and see the smoke of musketry. The beasts are struggling in the river before they meet the end of their sufferings. The Bavarians have been shooting these wretched animals at the rate of 400 per diem for days past, and a very nice present their carcasses will prove to the Belgians by the time the putrefied squadrons have floated past the frontier. Horses were to be had for the asking while I was away, but no one would take them, for there was no forage. What loss all this represents is beyond calculation. What millions France will have to pay for a few words written by one man's hand, no matter at whose dictation! The actual expenditure represented on the fields around Sedan alone must amount to a fabulous sum. The value of guns and their equipments, the cavalry horses, the stores and armaments, the uniforms and arms, cannot be estimated at less than £2,500,000. All this spoliation and ruin were witnessed by the Emperor on his way to Bouillon on that terrible 2nd of September, for his course lay by Floing and St. Menges, through Givonne, by piles of dead, and processions of wounded, and multitudes of prisoners; but it was not by any design that his *cortège* had also to pass by the Prussian corps of horse, foot, and guns on their march from the positions around Sedan. He had to pass them in dreary review, with General Castelnau by his side; and when he got out of his carriage at Bouillon he walked very feebly, swaying from side to side, and had to be assisted upstairs by two of his aides. I forgot to mention that after the Emperor left Donchery that morning M. de Moltholon arrived at the Crown Prince's head-quarters with a letter from the Empress for the Emperor. A piece of paper torn out of a pocket or note-book was enclosed in an envelope, beginning with a few words in French, in French again. This was at once sent by the Crown Prince after the Emperor, through the hands of Count Seckendorff. M. de Moltholon was put on a trooper's horse, and both set off in that awful torrent of rain to overtake the *cortège*, the latter being ill equipped for such a journey in such a manner. A fearful thunderstorm burst over the country just as the Emperor was passing through the battle field, which must have added to the gloom of the situation, but even here wounded officers saluted him now and then, and some cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" were heard from the wounded and prisoners, more trying, perhaps, than manifestations of a different feeling. His Staff were unanimous in their testimony to his courage. He mounted his horse at 9-30 on the morning of the battle, and had "sought death," they said, in the very front. Four or five of his aides were killed or wounded by his side; and it is said M. d'Hendrecourt, well known to many English officers, is among the former. Towards 2 o'clock, when the Crown Prince's attack —so fatal to the Emperor's fortunes—had developed itself, he rode to the Bridge of Sedan, and just as M. Stoffel, who had been military attaché at Berlin, rode up to him to report, a shell fell under the Emperor's horse and burst, killing several horses and wounding some of the escort. In the confusion the Duke of Moskowa received a severe kick from a horse, which caused him great agony, but the Emperor did not lose his presence of mind, nor did he assume that colour which an eminent novelist has attributed to him in such moments of peril; on the contrary, he inquired at once "who was hurt," and showed thought for others—so I am told; I was not there. At 2-30 he dismounted at his quarters, around which there was a sleet of shell, and it was nearly two hours later before the attempt, at first ineffectual, to attract attention to the flag of truce was made. When Count Seckendorff was returning the Emperor begged him to convey his warm thanks to the Crown Prince for his kindness in sending the Empress's note. He passed a restless night, much of it pacing up and down his poor room in the Hotel des Postes, owing to bodily pain which Dr. Conneau could not relieve.

It was on the morning of the 8th of September that I set out from Libramont on my way back to join the Crown Prince's head-quarters, and you have, I hope, already received some rough notes of my journey on the way, which were put in the fieldpost at Epernay. There was an unexpected and agreeable surprise in passing through La Chapelle, Givonne, &c., into Sedan, to find the dead all buried, and most of the horses interred also, but there will be for weeks to come plenty of "relics" for the curious. The more one sees of the field the more striking is the "fatality" of the day. The gross, incredible, suicidal carelessness—I really do not know the English word for the military crime—which left the bridge at Donchery intact, which permitted the Wurtembergers to make and cross by pontoons at Dour-le-Mesnil and cut off Vinoy, and which gave the Crown Prince facilities to send over the 5th and 11th Army Corps and Stolberg's (2nd) Cavalry Division and the 4th Cavalry Division, both under the orders in chief of Prince Albrecht—nay, the fog itself, which may cover such gross negligence but cannot excuse it, rise in one to colossal incompetence, and are then dwarfed by the consideration of the fatuity which left St. Menges and Floing almost destitute of troops early in the day. When the fog (not the "*pulverdampf*" which prevented Benedek saving Chlum) lifted, the Crown Prince saw and appreciated the situation at once. He sent orders about 7 o'clock to the 5th and 11th Army Corps to march round with the left forward instead of advancing straight against the heights over Sedan, and he was thus enabled to enfilade the epaulments and to make an easier stretch with his left towards the right of the Crown Prince of Saxony, formed by the Guard Corps. As I have said before, the Saxon Prince's army seems to have been mistaken by the French for a part of the army of Prince Frederick Charles from Metz, which error has been propagated by some English correspondents. Hence the desperate attacks directed by the French against the Bavarians at Bazeilles and Balan. They thought these were battalions of the Crown Prince's army trying to join Prince Frederick Charles, and their attacks and their resistance were so fierce that they cost the Bavarians nearly one-half the whole loss of the German army on that memorable 1st of September. All the villages on the way back are mere hospitals. French and Prussians are there together in peace, if not in amity, and Sisters of Charity, Surgeons, Johanniters, nurses, and sick porters pass in and out of the shot-shattered houses, every one of which has its tale of horror. French prisoners dig potatoes in the fields covered with battle wreck. They cook by the roadside. Hunger has no country.

And now a word as to the many people who are in attendance on these armies. On this my return journey from and through Belgium to France, I met many men with the badge of the Johanniters or of the Internationals on their arms, who might have been going to tend invisible sick and wounded, but who certainly looked more like men who were going to kill and wound on their own account, so gorged were they with "plunder" from the battle-fields—swords and chassepots, drums, and such like spoils of war. Many men with such badges have I seen, far from strife removed, and from the duties of the crowded hospitals, giving themselves pleasant recreations in villages by "requisitioning" the inhabitants. It is the easiest thing in the world. Put on the badge and you may be a Knight of St. John, armed with tremendous powers to be charitable. You may not be anything of the kind. But who is to know? When you have enjoyed yourself to the full and want to escape through a neutral country, take off your badge and you are "Smith" or "Schultz" at once. The national conveyances are at your disposal; who can refuse such good men anything? You take your place where you please in the inn, and your ease and your departure at the same cost. It is quite cheering amid such depressing scenes to meet a carriage full of jolly Johanniters, with sacks of unconsidered trifles, trolling along the road in a cloud of smoke and a clinking of glasses, doubtless on their way to some distant ambulance. Far be it from me to throw the smallest disparagement on the real Samaritans—to make an insinuation against the men who, under Count Goltz and others, have displayed a high sense of honour and duty, or to depreciate the labours and services of the zealous and useful men and women who have come out with stores for sick and wounded, and have stood by their posts. But I do disparage the sham philanthropists—the semi-military Mawworms and charitable Chadbands who have made use of the badges of these excellent and humane societies to gratify curiosity or to get money; and I do certainly depreciate the character of the mere camp followers who have enrolled themselves under the banners of the Genevese Conference. When the war is over it will be time to speak of the admirable devotion and immense services of the great band of men and women, young and old, who have soothed the dying, and who have saved so many lives. Since I left Sedan I have not heard how the hospitals were going on. Never shall I forget the fetid smell of the place or the sights which met me; the moats filled with carcasses of horses, the heaps of muddy arms and garbage, the masses of blood-stained rags and torn uniforms, the languid or despairing faces in the streets. And such rain, such mud, such odours!

I slept at Donchery on the 9th and got to Rethel on the evening of the 10th, after a long day; and at 1 o'clock on the 11th I reached Rheims, from which I already sent you a few lines, and on the 12th, after a serious adventure the night before, I left Rheims for Epernay, which I entered at 1-30 p.m., and succeeded, thanks to General von Gotsch, in getting a carriage at 4-30 to take me to Montmirail, whence I write this letter. Nothing of any great consequence has happened since the day the Crown Prince's head-quarters left Donchery, and the dispositions of the corps and divisions given in my letter which appeared in *The Times* of the 6th of September were made as stated; but, instead of going to Chagny, which is a very miserable village, his Royal Highness proceeded on the 4th at a very early hour to Attigny, where his flag was hoisted for the night. Next day the head-quarters moved to Isle, and on the day following to Rheims, where His Majesty the King and suite were quartered, and here the Crown Prince halted on the 7th and 8th, moving to the chateau of Boursault on the 9th. Several councils were held at Rheims during this time, and "*pourparlers*" are said to have occurred between the representatives of the Provisional Government at Paris and the King, but of these I know nothing beyond the statement that Count Bismarck did not feel himself in the presence of any authorized representatives of the French nation, and could find no one to treat with; so the Prussian army advances on Paris ready to meet any opposition in the field till France has a recognized Government capable of enforcing treaties. People talk to me of the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine, of the payment of £80,000,000 sterling, of the surrender of half the French fleet, as the total or partial demands of the King of Prussia. There is more known about such matters in London. At Boursault, in the sumptuous palace of M. de Chevigné, son-in-law of Madame Cliquot, the Crown Prince remained for the 9th, 10th, and 11th, and on the morning of the 12th his Royal Highness moved on to Montmirail, where he halted that night and yesterday, and where, I am glad to say, he remains to-day. The army of his Highness and that of the Crown Prince of Saxony are pushing on in slow marches, concentrating their columns to meet any sudden flank movement, and covering their advance by immense masses of cavalry, which the French are quite unable to meet or to check.

September 14.

The value of fortified places has never perhaps been so singularly illustrated as in this war. I do not speak of Strasbourgh so much as of the smaller forts, which impede communications, create anxieties in the minds of Prussian Generals, and give confidence to the French, while they throw real difficulties in the line of march, and cause not only deviations and detours, but considerable reductions of strength. Not one of them has surrendered. Bitsche, Phalsbourg, Toul, all hold out, the last being especially troublesome to the Prussians from its position, and the second being conspicuous for the exceeding gallantry of its defence. Verdun and Mezieres are of course occupied by their garrisons, and must be left to themselves, and it is very probable that Vinoy is collecting his army of all sorts somewhere about Orleans, so that there may be still an action to come off before the Crown Prince's army crosses the Seine, or at some point beyond it. To my poor comprehension these posts are of more importance than the Prussians seem disposed to attach to them. They are confident in their numbers and in the quality of their troops, as well as in the discouragement of their enemy, and in the utter annihilation of one French army and in the helpless isolation of the other. Prince Frederick Charles has no less than seven army corps around Bazaine at Metz—a total of at least 145,000 men, deducting all losses. The Mecklenburgers are coming up in a very strong division to occupy Rheims, and such places, the first Bavarian Army Corps will soon be able to hand over Sedan to a proper garrison, and the Landwehr are streaming in to fill up the vacancies caused by sickness, death, and the advance of the Crown Prince's and the Prince of Saxony's army towards Paris. In our rear there have been some signs of activity. A party of Gardes Mobiles dashed into Vaucouleurs, overpowered the small post, and took off the wounded, &c., in the ambulances (towards Bordeaux it is said), without any difficulty. A more important operation was effected by the peasants of a village near Boursault, who seized a commissariat chest containing 37,000,000f. in French money intended for the troops: such was the sum reported to me. To-day Stolberg's cavalry, however, will very probably be sighted from the walls of Paris. The success of small fortified posts in holding out has no relation at all to the defence of an immense capital. The opinion of military men, even of French soldiers, whom I have heard speak of the subject in Belgium, is that the city of Paris is not capable of making a protracted resistance, and that it must yield if the German army cuts off its communications with France, England, and Belgium. One great coup in that way has, I hear, been tried to-day by order of General Blumenthal. The weather is abominable, very windy and very cold, with rain threatening and storm brewing, and a falling barometer. It is no consolation to think the fall may be for wind, because nothing is more unpleasant in camp, march, or quarters, not to speak of the sea, than a strong breeze. The grapes are rotting on the vines. It has been a hard year for France. First, an extraordinary drought, then a bad harvest, now, war. And to come—what?

The fate of your late gallant correspondent, Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, has created lively sympathy. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has telegraphed to the Crown Prince to take measures to identify his body and send it home, and his Royal Highness has given the necessary orders, Colonel Walker guaranteeing the expenses. The man I sent from Donchery before I left to ascertain where Colonel Pemberton was buried had not returned up to the time of my leaving, but everything will be done to gratify the wishes of his sorrowing parents, who have the sincere condolences of those acquainted with the son, whose qualities had gained him so many friends.

CIRCULAR OF M. JULES FAVRE.

M. JULES FAVRE has issued a Circular, dated Paris, Sept. 17, in order to explain the decree which hastens the elections to the Constituent Assembly, and the resolution to convoke that body as soon as possible. M. Jules Favre says—

"I will sum up our entire policy. In accepting the perilous task which was imposed upon us by the fall of the Imperial Government we had but one idea—namely, to defend our territory, to save our honour, and to give back to the nation the power emanating from itself, and which it alone could exercise.

"We should have wished that this great act might have been completed without transition, but the first necessity was to face the enemy. We have not the pretension to ask disinterestedness of Prussia. We take account of the feelings to which the greatness of her losses and the natural exaltation of victory have given rise in her. These feelings explain the violence of the Press, which we are far from confounding with the inspirations of statesmen. These latter will hesitate to continue an impious war, in which more than 200,000 men have already fallen. To force conditions upon France which she could not accept would only be to compel a continuance of the war.

"It is objected that the Government is without regular power to be represented. It is for this reason that we immediately summon a freely-elected Assembly. We do not attribute to ourselves any other privilege than that of giving our soul and our blood to our country, and we abide by its sovereign judgment. It is therefore not authority reposed in us for a day. It is immortal France uprising before Prussia—France divested of the shroud of the Empire, free, generous, and ready to immolate herself for right and liberty, disavowing all political conquest, and all violent propaganda, having no other ambition than to remain mistress of herself and to develope her moral and material forces, and to work fraternally with her neighbours for the progress of civilization.

"It is this France which, left to her free action, immediately asks the cessation of the war, but prefers its disasters a thousand times to dishonour. Vainly those who set loose a terrible scourge try now to escape the crushing responsibility by falsely alleging that they yielded to the wish of the country.

"This calumny may delude people abroad, but there is no one among us who does not refute it as a work of revolting bad faith.

"The motto of the elections in 1869 was peace and liberty, and the Plebiscite itself adopted it as its programme.

"It is true that the majority of the Legislative Body cheered the warlike declarations of the Duc de Gramont, but a few weeks previously it had also cheered the peaceful declarations of M. Ollivier. A majority emanating from personal power believed itself obliged to follow docilely and voted trustingly, but there is not a sincere person in Europe who could affirm that France freely consulted made war against Prussia.

"I do not draw the conclusion from this that we are not responsible. We have been wrong, and are cruelly expiating our having tolerated a Government which led us to ruin. Now we admit the obligation to repair by a measure of justice the ill it has done; but if the Power with which it has so seriously compromised us takes advantage of our misfortunes to overwhelm us, we shall oppose a desperate resistance, and it will remain well understood that it is the nation, properly represented in a freely elected assembly, that this Power wishes to destroy.

"This being the question raised each one will do his duty.

"Fortune has been hard upon us, but she is capable of unlooked for revolutions which our determination will call forth. Europe begins to be moved; and sympathy for us is being re-awakened. The sympathies of foreign Cabinets console us and do us honour. They will be deeply struck by the noble attitude of Paris in the midst of so many terrible causes for excitement.

"Serious, confident, ready for the utmost sacrifices, the nation in arms descends into the arena without looking back, and having before its eyes this simple but great duty, the defence of its homes and independence.

"I request you, Sir, to enlarge upon these truths to the representative of the Government to which you are accredited. He will see their importance, and will thus

FEELING OF THE FRENCH PEASANTRY.

FROM all quarters concordant representations are made as to the disposition of the French peasantry respecting the war. Everywhere they decline to make sacrifices for its continuance, and look to the Government to bring it to a speedy close. Sir Tollemache Sinclair, who has travelled with the Anglo-American ambulance, writes from Sedan that, at a small village where he halted he took the opportunity of talking to a number of the people, and found they no longer feared the Germans, and that only one man out of the entire population had volunteered for the army, and he had only gone because he had quarrelled with his wife. "In fact," he writes, "the rural population of France is sick of war, glory, and bloodshed; they have no arms, and few of them know how to use a gun. Indeed, there were only about six fowling-pieces in the village and neighbourhood, and those the Prussians had taken. They feel that their rulers are to blame for an aggressive and unprovoked war, and they see clearly that, whether victorious or beaten, they will get but little thanks for the dangers and sufferings which they are invited to encounter." Correspondents with the Third Army, who passed by Rheins, Epernay, and Montmirail, say that it is possible that the parts of rural France now occupied by the Germans, if consulted, would vote "Oui" to-morrow if the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine were put to them. Mr. S. J. Capper writes from Nancy that although the people of Alsace are evidently attached to France, and would not make any effort to reunite their country with Germany, he did not find a trace of that indignation against Germany, and that determination to remain a portion of France, of which we have heard so much. One old resident at Hundsbach expressed his opinion very concisely, "Whoever has Hundsbach has me; whether the French or the Prussians have Alsace, all is one to me; whoever has it, the peasant will have to pay the taxes, which are heavy enough." And so they leave the Government to settle the matter. —*Daily News*, Sept. 23.

PROCLAMATION BY THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

THROUGH great victories of the armies the hope of a glorious peace has been won for the German people. On the battle-fields of France the nation has become conscious of its greatness and union, and this gain sanctified by the blood of many thousands of our warriors, we trust will keep its binding power for all future time. But to the enthusiastic outbursts and emotions of these weeks have come also feelings of deep sorrow. Many of the flower of our youth, many of the leaders of our army, have fallen victims of the victory, and greater still is the number of those who from wounds and excessive endurance and exertions will be unable in future to gain their livelihood by their own efforts. They, above all, and those whom the dead have left behind them, and the living victims of the war, have a claim to the gratitude of the nation. Whoever has shared the enthusiasm of this contest; whoever, from the rising up of our whole people in their might, hopes for a new happy era of peace, and whoever in our victories and the defeat of our foes worships a judgment of God on high, let him now prove his fidelity to the warriors of our people's army and their families. Help from the State alone, however fully it may be given, will not suffice to support the large number of the invalids and their families. That help only affords what is absolutely necessary and unavoidably confined to general normal rules, and cannot attend to the need and wants of the individual. Great efforts of voluntary help will be required this time, for huge as the success have been the losses of the war. In the same way in which this war has created an uniform and united German army, in which sons of all the German lands fought in brotherly emulation of bravery, the care for the invalids and helpless whom this war leaves behind must become the common business of Germany, the North and the South of our Fatherland taking a like share in it. Former experience has taught that it does not suffice with generous hearts to offer donations of money. Nay, not less important and more difficult are the proper distribution thereof, the kind consideration of personal circumstances, and, most important of all, the precaution that the assistance rendered shall not weaken instead of strengthen the power to earn which may still exist, and that it really prove beneficial for the life of those assisted. The "Victoria National Invalid Fund," which was founded in 1868 throughout the largest part of Germany, having answered this purpose, and having been found effective in its organisation, I hereby authorise the executive manager of that fund to take in hand the organisation and management of an "Invalid Fund of Germany," and to call for contributions and the establishment of branches thereof. His Majesty the King, Commander-in-Chief of the German army, as in the years 1864 and 1866, has given me his consent to this patriotic enterprise. This time it has been my good fortune to lead an army into the field, in which the Bavarian, the Wurtemberger, and the Badener have fought side by side with the Prussian, and I may address myself to the hearts of all Germans. May this work of love be a common labour between us for our Fatherland, and may it be the introduction to many united and blessed works of peace!

FRIEDRICH WILHELM,
Crown Prince of Prussia.

Head-quarters, Rhoims, Sept. 6, 1870.

THE CALUMNIES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Allow me to state, in reply to the letter of Mr. Alfred Seymour, from Sedan, that I was for several weeks among the German armies. During that time I must have seen many thousand soldiers from different parts of Germany. In the whole of that time I did not see one of those many men even the worse for liquor much less offering any violence, or even behaving ill, to any one. There may have been instances of ill conduct; but they must have been rare, or I should, I suppose, have seen or heard of them. With regard to the horrors which Mr. Seymour says he was told of as having happened in Bazeilles, I can only say that I passed through a considerable portion of the town on the 2nd of September, and throughout the whole of the main street on the 3rd of September I saw many dead Bavarians, some dead French soldiers, cows, and sheep, which seemed to have been killed during the action, but I did not see one dead bourgeois or civilian, man, woman, nor child. During the battle on the 1st September I did see fugitive French soldiers, driven in from the direction of Givonne, knocking down French peasants who were escaping with them into Sedan.

The insinuations Mr. Seymour makes on hearsay about young girls are, I am convinced, abominable calumnies. No one who has seen anything of German soldiers during a campaign would think them possible. —Believe me, sir, yours very faithfully,

Kimbolton Castle, Sept. 20. MANCHESTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—The columns of some of your contemporaries contain grave charges against the conduct of the German armies in France. We think it right to give you the result of some practical observation on the subject.

We have just returned from a visit to the neighbourhoods of the beleaguered cities, Metz and Strasburg. We have also travelled some hundreds of miles in a portion of the country most affected by the ravages of the war, and have visited some of the hospitals for the purpose of distributing comforts among the wounded. Thus we have had great opportunities, of which we took advantage, of conversing with French townspeople, peasants, and prisoners.

Now, from one and all we have heard not one complaint of the conduct of the Prussian soldiers. On the contrary, the admission has always been made, though sometimes unwillingly, that they have treated both inhabitants and prisoners well. Our own observation confirms these statements. With one exception, where a sentry was somewhat brutal in his bearing towards a crowd at Nancy, we witnessed not one rough act on the part of the Germans. Neither did we see among them one drunken man nor hear one word of bad language.

It is true that we have had no opportunity of testing the correctness of the statements which have been made as to the treatment of the French at Sedan, save that we spoke to prisoners from that place, who made no complaint. In an invading army of at least 750,000 men which now exists in France, gathered from different countries, it would be strange indeed if some violent spirits were not found among it. Probably it is true that the French prisoners suffered from want of food at Sedan—but should the Germans be blamed for that? The French army was destitute of provisions. A prisoner informed us that the only food he had received for three days before the capitulation consisted of two biscuits. Unexpectedly, far away from their base of supplies, in a country already drained of provisions and possessing no means of transport, the German authorities had not only their own army to feed, but also one hundred thousand men totally destitute of commissariat supply. However good their organization, it is impossible to expect sufficiency of food under such circumstances.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.
Spa, Sept. 20. HENRY JAMES.

THE EMPEROR A POOR MAN.

(*Times.*)

ANOTHER Sovereign of France has fallen, and the same story is abroad [as in the case of Louis Philippe.] Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is said to have amassed enormous riches as Emperor of the French, and to be quite content to retire from the ruin he has caused into the splendid privacy which the resources of France will supply with every luxury. According to the prevailing rumours, he has money in the Dutch funds, in the English funds, in the American funds, and in railways all over the world. That such should be the popular notion is not surprising, for undoubtedly the Court of the Second Empire has had the control of incalculable sums. But persons of discernment will be quite prepared to believe that this opinion is entirely baseless. There have been Sovereigns who have been men of business. Louis Philippe was supposed to be one; Napoleon III. was not one at all. Whatever his faults, they were not in the direction of parsimony and private self-seeking. An enthusiast who believes in his name, his fortune, his destiny, his overpowering will, his unerring judgment, is not the man to square his expenditure by his income. The man who saves is generally one who, though he does few great things, has the talent of doing small things well. This was just the reverse of the ex-Emperor's character, who, though till lately he applied to the concerns of the Empire a powerful judgment, always seems to have left details to others. What the Emperor's household must have been we may judge from knowing what the Emperor's army has been. The Emperor had a Civil List which economical Frenchmen thought exorbitant; but what were these millions to the expenditure of the Empire? What we have said will prepare our readers to learn that the rumours concerning the huge accumulations of the Emperor are absolutely without foundation. He went poor to France, and poor he has quitted it. People say there has been corruption; be it so—we do not deny it; we do not doubt it. Wherever there is a profuse expenditure, corruption as surely follows as disease follows the conditions which are favourable to it. But the Imperial family has profited nothing. Let the worst be admitted—that everything has been jobbed—army, navy, public works, Paris improvements, political news, commercial enterprise; the jobbing has not enriched the Throne. Unless we are misinformed, the Emperor Napoleon, who has been the Chief of the French State for nearly twenty-two years, and its almost absolute master for nearly eighteen, retains no private property, but a small cottage which came to him from his mother. Call it rashness, call it overweening confidence, or call it a generous carelessness, it is proved by the event that he did not devote his reign to the accumulation of money. Whatever he has received from France he has spent in the country, in accordance with the social system which was

Major Maxse, the British Governor of Heligoland, for observing the strictest neutrality towards the foreign visitors. Except selling him a few cabbages for his table, Heligoland has had absolutely no communication with the French Admiral.

Among the German towns which have lately had an ingredient of French soldiery added to their population is Breslau. The papers of this city relate that the inhabitants were not a little amused, when upon arriving the French officers had not the slightest idea in what part of the world they were. The name of Breslau, too, was unknown to most of them, and even those who remembered having heard it mentioned had no conception that it was a place with a quarter of a million of inhabitants, amply provided with theatres, cafés, and all the other institutions distinctive of the highest grade of civilization. On learning that they were surrounded by all these luxuries there was a perfect shout of relief. All the officers among the prisoners live in furnished apartments at the expense of this Government, and receive their pay as at home. They may either live in one of the several fortresses where their men have been sent, or in one of the 21 cities additionally placed at their disposal. Among these cities there are great and small, expensive and cheap, eastern and western, so as to suit every purse and taste. Berlin, however, is not on the list. It is to be hoped that the prisoners being dispersed over the entire country will acquaint themselves a little better with its social and political *status*, and also realize the fact that, however France may be blamed for her spasmodic politics, there is no wish to saddle the guilt on individual Frenchmen. Nothing, indeed, can exceed the kindness with which the involuntary visitors are treated by the public. No one remembers these are the men who fired upon their kith and kin. They are only pitied for their hapless fate, and accordingly comforted by ever so many cigars.—*Prussian Correspondent of the Times.*

THE GREAT SIEGE BEGUN.

(*Times*, Sept. 23.)

The Germans are making themselves at home around Paris, precisely as they have done around Metz. The Crown Prince of Prussia had his head-quarters at Versailles on Tuesday, and his army invested the city from that Royal Palace on the west all round to the south and east as far as Vincennes. King William, his father, had established himself at Baron Rothschild's princely seat at Ferrières, near Lagny, about twelve miles east of the capital, where preliminaries of peace are still discussed between M. Jules Favre and Count Bismarck. These attempts at a pacific solution of the contest are not, however, allowed to interfere with the progress of military operations, and the King has already announced that, the French having withdrawn from their position near Pierrefitte, north of St. Denis, he has now completely surrounded Paris, and has himself reconnoitred the fortifications on the northern side.

Such results, of course, could hardly be obtained without resistance; and the approaches to Paris, especially on the southern side, have been for several days the scene of desultory fighting, of which, as usual, we receive conflicting accounts from official and other authorities on either side. The Government of National Defence was fully aware of the importance of preventing the blockade of the capital so long as it was practicable, and, as some of their regular forces under General Vinoy had been re-organized and re-equipped, and their ranks strengthened by volunteers from Mobile Guard and the Corps of Free Shooters, they were sent into the field, and instructed to take up positions between the *enceinte* and the detached forts, whence they could engage the enemy whenever a chance offered itself, and, in the event of a reverse, could shelter themselves under the guns of the forts. Upon this understanding General Vinoy, at the head of 25,000 men, sallied forth from the southern side of the city, and occupied the woods of Meudon and Clamart, the plain of Chatillon, and all the ground adjoining the forts of Issy and Vanvres, as far south as Sceaux. The Germans, large bodies of whom came up along the Seine, and threw a bridge over that river between Villeneuve St. Gorges and Villeneuve-le-Roi, crossed over both at this spot, and further below, at Choisy-le-Roi; and by Ablon and Athis they marched westward to Champlan and Wissous, south of Sceaux. In these localities, and more especially at Wissous, one or more engagements occurred. According to French accounts, General Vinoy obtained a signal success, and drove back the Prussians from Wissous to the south at Montlhery and Arpajon. The Prussians had been mowed down by the French artillery, which caused them great loss. On the other hand, the Germans claim the victory, asserting that they met the enemy near Sceaux and Villejuif, and threw them back upon their forts, capturing seven guns and from 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners. It seems, however, that we have here to deal with two successive actions. The French are said to have been at first 25,000 against 15,000 of their adversaries. It may be true they had the better in the first engagement, and that they compelled the Prussians to fall back and re-cross the river; but here another German corps came up, when the tables were turned, and the French, overpowered, withdrew behind the forts, leaving the trophies we have mentioned in the enemy's hands. The Germans admit that they had at this stage of the engagement two Army Corps against three French Divisions.

This is, then, the real beginning of the siege of Paris; and henceforth the position of Paris only differs from that of Metz in this—that the garrison, though equally proportionate in numbers to the besieging army, is by no means a match for it in military strength, while the non-combatant population far outnumbers the garrison, and is, therefore, less amenable to its control. Even supposing Trochu to have Paris in hand as Bazaine has Metz, it is clear the fall of both places is inevitable, unless either the garrison gathers sufficient strength to compel the enemy to raise the siege, or rescue comes from some other army threatening the enemy in the rear. It does not seem reasonable to hope that the forces now within Paris can have much faith in the results of their sorties. Two or three encounters like the one abovementioned will shut up Paris entirely, for it is impossible to presume that Mobile Guards, Free Shooters, or any other raw militia should succeed where Bazaine's trained soldiers and even the Imperial Guard have failed.

Nor is there any reason why the Germans should not be as patient and expectant at Paris as they are at Metz. On the arrival of their siege artillery they may wish to test the strength of the Paris armour, and to try whether panic may not be caused in the city by some show of bombardment. But, in our opinion, the best policy in their case is one of masterly inactivity. Whatever may be the real strength of the Paris fortifications, it is clear that the place could not be stormed without the risk of heavy losses to the assailants, and of wanton destruction to the place itself. The Germans need not batter down a single stone of Paris. They have already made themselves at home around the city; they can have no difficulty in making themselves comfortable. They may ultimately compel Paris to surrender by merely "sitting down" before it. Were even the siege to last for months, the Germans can be at no loss for winter quarters. The Banlieue and its hundred villages have almost as many convenient winter homes as Paris itself. The Germans, however, cannot forget that if they have Paris before them, they have all France behind them. If they believe French accounts, patriotism has only to strike the ground with its foot, and fresh armies will rise on all sides ready to annihilate the invader. The French nation is all around them, it is true; but it is, in a great measure, unarmed, exhausted, dispirited, and, what is worst, discordant and divided. Away from the strong places and from Paris, nothing could be more puny than the resistance of the nation to the invader. Colmar, Mulhouse, Rheims, Melun, Versailles, and other open places have shown themselves as helpless and passive as Nancy was so severely blamed for being before them all. We cannot find fault with the French cities for adopting discretion as the best part of valour. We are thus, happily, spared the worst horrors of a war, the havoc of which already far transcends anything that has been seen or heard of in modern times. But we think notice should be taken of this fact by those who are now labouring to bring about a settlement of this grievous quarrel. The great bulk of the French people are not, perhaps, so stubbornly opposed to a peace, even on what may seem to Count Bismarck reasonable terms, as some of the rabid organs of the Paris Press would lead us to imagine. There are not a few honest patriots in France whose eyes are open to the realities of the present position. They see that the inevitable result of a defence of the capital must be the utter ruin of the country. If the Prussians can obtain no peace, they will have to make the war sustain the war. To reduce Paris they will have to invade and ransack the other cities. They will have to tax Orleans and Tours, as they have taxed Melun; they will make requisitions at Rouen and Havre, as they have made them at Mantes and Evreux. Independently of the necessity which will press sorely upon them, mere considerations of self-defence will impel them to overrun the whole country; for the population, as they are told, is rising in arms throughout the Departments, and whatever may be the truth of this alleged *levee de boucliers*, it behoves the Germans to ascertain the nature and extent of any danger, however remote by which they may be threatened. A peace such as Count Bismarck would grant would doubtless be a great calamity for France; but a continuance of the war is in itself a worse calamity, and may lead in the end to no better a peace. A nation should never take counsel from despair; for self-sacrifice may be unavailing, and self-destruction is for nation impossible.

THE WAR OF 1870.

IX.

(*Saturday Review*, Sept. 17.)

We traced in our last number the combinations by which Moltke prepared beforehand to intercept the army of MacMahon, should a march round the northern flank of the Germans prove to be the Marshal's real design. Certain critics have not unreasonably supposed that the announcement made on the 25th at Berlin, that the Crown Prince and the troops not kept before Metz had "resolutely entered on their march to Paris," may have been a bait thrown cleverly out by the German strategist to encourage his enemy in the attempt to relieve Bazaine If such finesse were used in words, it was scarcely borne out in action, since the new Fourth Army was allowed at the very same time to show itself before Verdun, where the arrival of a considerable force, noticed as "some thousands of Prussians," was known at Paris on the 26th; and it was also telegraphed thence—to MacMahon, no doubt, as well as to less important people—that "Prussian troops appear to be on their way to Varennes [and Stenay." Add to these facts that the Berlin Correspondent of the *Times* was allowed on the 27th to telegraph the formation of the Fourth Army, which was declared to be meant "to cover the flank of," not to follow, the Crown Prince's, and it becomes impossible to see why MacMahon, or those who guided him from Paris—if his movements really were subject to the orders of the Ministry—should have chosen to believe that the corps known to be marching from Metz to support the attack on Paris were to keep out of his way. It would appear rather that he was vastly over-sanguine. Possibly he thought his troops would take heart in the advance, and though he must, from his advices, have known that he would find some part of the enemy north of Verdun (Stenay, where they were heard of, be it remembered, is but ten miles from Mouzon, the passage where his right column was to cross the Meuse), yet he may have hoped that they would be disseminated in their advance, and therefore weak at the points of contact. Certainly he never anticipated the rapid unbroken flank march which brought the Crown Prince upon him almost at the moment of his meeting the Fourth Army; and the importance of this movement will best be understood by our readers if they bear in mind what we showed last week, that one corps of the latter was actually separated from the other two by the Meuse when the rencontre occurred. The German army had at this time attained such confidence in itself, and such moral superiority over its opponents, as to warrant much boldness; and the division of their forces which closed every avenue eastward against MacMahon was fully justified by the event.

It is almost a truism to remark that the higher training of the Prussian service over that of Napoleon has told in nothing so much as in the superiority of their outposts and advanced guards. But the French have not even the consolation of ascribing their late rout before Beaumont to the effect of practice gained in the Prussian field-manœuvring, since it is beyond question that it was the leading division of the First Bavarians, under a general (Stefan) who made no special name in 1866 when fighting against his present allies, that crept in upon the flank of De Failly and began the rout which was kept up the whole afternoon of the 30th. Here the French occupied the very ground on which the right of the Third Army was to unite with the left of the Fourth. Had they been vigilant in their outlook towards the south, and guarded the cross-roads leading thence upon their right in strength, their adversaries would hardly have dared to effect the junction of the Third and Fourth Armies by a single road close to ground held by De Failly, and that afternoon at least might have been gained to MacMahon. And the affairs at Buzancy and Stenay on the preceding days might, one would suppose, have roused a spirit of activity in the most careless staff officer. Not the commonest precaution, however, was taken. The enemy walked straight upon and into the camp of General Guyot, and that hurried movement northward of MacMahon's centre began which it only needed energetic following up, on the part of Der Tann (who commanded the Bavarians) and of the Fourth Corps on his right, to convert into a hurried retreat from point to point, which brought what was now the centre of the united German line so far forward as to turn both extremities of the French. Douay's corps to the west at Stonne found its flank threatened, and began to fall back from the strong position it had taken up to check the Eleventh Prussian. Ducrot's and Lebrun's on the further side of the Meuse, sure that morning of reaching Montmedy, had met with and been checked by the Twelfth Corps; and now, hearing the thunder of the guns close to their rear at Mouzon, as the converging forces of Der Tann and the Prussians of the Fourth Army drove De Failly pell-mell towards the bridge at that place, they fell back in precipitation to the heights of Vaux, from which they had started gaily a few hours before, and thence at nightfall on Sedan, yielding Carignan on the extreme French left to the Saxons, who, but for the late hour and exhaustion, should have cut De Failly off.

Thus ended the fatal 30th of August. The Prussians were now in line from Stonne across the Meuse, near Mouzon, to Carignan, holding this from right to left with the Saxons of the Twelfth, the Fourth, First Bavarians, and Eleventh Corps successively. The Guards, Second Bavarians, and Fifth Corps had now come up in second line to these, and the Sixth Corps and Wurtemberg Division, making the eight and a-half corps united by Moltke's orders, were to the rear and left respectively. Mindful of the possibility of the enemy's escape westward, the Crown Prince had, during the fighting of the day, been pushing his cavalry towards the Meuse in that direction, to occupy all possible outlets against detachments of the enemy, and to keep clear his own approaches to the river below Sedan. The French in the early night and at daybreak were retiring on Sedan, and the two corps, Ducrot's and Lebrun's, which were to the eastward on the 30th, being the nearest, came in first; Douay's and De Failly's following them and approaching the town by all the roads from the south.

MacMahon had now to make up his mind, and that speedily, to some decisive course. That of forcing his way onwards with troops demoralized by their rapid retreat, and by the defeat which had cost them thousands of prisoners and many guns, must be abandoned. Indeed, the Germans now held Mouzon and Carignan, the two points through which he had attempted to pass eastward, and so completely barred the roads to Montmedy. It remained, therefore, either to attack the enemy before the latter could further concentrate, or to attempt to slip from him by a rapid flank march on Mézières, or to remain solely on the defensive. The first would have been the natural course had the Marshal and his army had mutual confidence in each other's powers. It would have been consonant with the old reputation and tactics of the French service, and, if conducted with skill, there seemed in theory no reason why a bold attack should not have severed the extended line held by the enemy, and crushed the portion assailed. But MacMahon was an old enough soldier to know the full truth of the maxim that in war "the moral force is to the physical as three to one," and to feel that his troops wanted the discipline, energy, and heartiness necessary for any such sudden combination. Why feeling this, he should not have instantly despatched Ducrot or Lebrun to seize and guard the passages of the Meuse below Sedan, and, sacrificing perhaps a single corps to this duty, have filed the rest of the army at once behind it on Mézières, by the roads on the north side of the river, is what we cannot pretend to solve. Pride, belief in his own power to receive battle in a chosen position, well-founded doubt as to the ability of his troops to march rapidly enough to clear the Prussian front, the wish of the Emperor grown desperate in failure, may each or all have prevailed. Certain it is that he took the most fatal of all resolves, in determining to stand his ground round a mere nominal fortress, not large enough to shelter his troops if beaten, not powerful enough in armament to affect the course of the battle, and commanded in every direction by hills within the range of modern field-guns. No mere theorist misapplying written rules, no uneducated sub-lieutenant just promoted from the ranks of his army could have chosen worse than the renowned Marshal who thus deliberately exposed his force to the greatest disaster that history records.

Whilst MacMahon rested on the 31st, and strove to strengthen the open hills to the west of the town with field-works, the combined armies of the two Crown Princes extended right and left to enclose his position. Their numbers, including the Sixth Corps, which was still behind, just doubled his, and the moral superiority gained for their arms enabled them to dispense with large reserves and to extend on a wide curve stretched twelve miles long outside of and parallel to his position. It was true that time did not admit of this being carried on the left beyond the Meuse, for the Fifth Corps, which, supported by the Wurtemburgers, was entrusted with that outer flank, had a heavy day's march to make before reaching the passage below Donchery, where pontoon-bridges were thrown. It was true also that the only attempt to close upon the French on the 31st, a rash attack made by the First Bavarians on Bazeilles, was repulsed by Lebrun's corps with heavy loss. But the general object sought was all but attained that day, and was fully accomplished early on the 1st, when, under cover of a fog, the Eleventh and Fifth Corps made their way to the north of the river, and prepared, the former to attack, the latter to turn, the works in which MacMahon's right was posted, under Ducrot, in the entrenched heights above Floing. The First and Second Bavarians were to fall upon the enemy's centre once more, and drive Lebrun back from Bazeilles upon the town. The three corps forming the Fourth Army were to deal with the French left, where Douay's and De Failly's troops held the villages and ridges eastward of the place. At every point the French were outnumbered, and on both flanks so completely turned, that early in the afternoon the right and left battalions of the enemy's curved line met in a wood on the Belgian side of Sedan, and the investment was complete. As the French fell back step by step, the fire of the enemy's guns, superior from the first, became more converging and deadly, and when finally they were driven to the very works of Sedan, all hopes of escape, successful resistance, and even honourable death, had to be abandoned, and the army lay as it were prostrate at the mercy of the foe. MacMahon's tactics had only been excelled in rashness by his strategy, and in the annihilation of his army he paid the bitter penalty of a fault so great as to end at a stroke the tottering dynasty of his master.

That Bazaine should have refused to be influenced in his defence by this tremendous blow speaks volumes for his resolution. It is easy to say that the troops which hold him in may be relieved by reserves from Germany, and sent on to Paris. True as this may be, it is no less true that every thousand men, that Germany has to feed and supply at a distance from their base adds to the difficulties of her remaining task. So of Toul, so of Bitsch, so, above all, of Strasbourg. We are hardly prepared for a siege in form of Paris, and the plan said to be in contemplation for its complete investment by corps fed from separate strips of France seems to suppose either a state of singular acquiescence on the part of the French, or such an enormous garrison over the country as would by its weight cause the enterprise to break down. But all such speculations are vain unless we could know exactly how far unity and vigour, self-sacrifice and genuine patriotic ardour, will prevail over the counsels of prudence and timidity within that seething cauldron of human passions which the Prussians are approaching. The problem before them is one which history has never yet had to solve, and its solution lies in the future.

We have no means, before closing this, of verifying the report that Canrobert, with a detachment of Bazaine's force, has escaped through the Prussian lines, but his character as a resolute and daring officer forbids us absolutely to reject it.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22.)

We are in a position to state, that the negotiations at Meaux are proceeding, under circumstances which attest the earnest wish of both parties to attain a sound basis of settlement. The discussions of the negotiators have hitherto turned on one important preliminary point—the question what guarantees the Provisional Government shall give that any treaty of peace concluded in the name of the French nation will be actually accepted and ratified by that nation. The mode of convoking the Assembly that is to sanction the peace or to elect the Government that is to sanction the peace, and of putting before it the material for its decision, is evidently a matter of the highest moment. M. Jules Favre—nay, even M. Gambetta and M. Rochefort themselves, could hardly dispute Count Bismarck's declaration, that the gentlemen of the Parisian pavement had much more to do than the voice of France in placing the present rulers at the head of affairs; and those rulers themselves have admitted the ambiguity of their position, by their preference for the title of the "Committee of Defence." It was natural, therefore—as well as consistent with all that we had been prepared by Count Bismarck's declarations to expect—that the Germans should be anxious, first of all, to know the nature of the authority with which they would have to deal; and thus the question by whom peace would be concluded on behalf of France could not fail to engross the serious attention of the negotiators, on one side at least. Down to yesterday morning, we believe, no understanding had yet been come to on the matter; but the discussions were still proceeding; and the simple fact is not without hopefulness, as indicating the spirit in which M. Jules Favre and Count Bismarck have met. Meanwhile, it must be clearly understood that the preliminary conversations do not in the slightest degree directly affect the still graver and more difficult questions of idemnities for the past, and guarantees for the future—the real subjects with which the negotiations leading to peace must hereafter be concerned. And the Germans have plainly shown, that no attempts to effect a settlement by the pen will retard their endeavours to effect a settlement by the sword. Even while Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre have been busy at Meaux, the German troops have, as the official telegrams from Berlin inform us, completed their investment of the capital. The Crown Prince, after a successful encounter with General Vinoy's corps to the south of Sceaux, has established his head-quarters at Versailles—his Third Army furnishing the investing force between the gorgeous Palace of the Bourbons, and Vincennes; and the King himself on Tuesday reconnoitred the forts to the north of Paris. Under these circumstances, it might have been easy enough to explain the silence about the peace of overtures, by the daily increased difficulties of communication which have at last secluded Paris from the world. But it is now apparent, from what we have stated, that on both sides the questions at issue have been fully and frankly considered; and the terms of final reconciliation may well demand the most serious thought of the negotiators. M. Jules Favre went to Meaux prepared for the largest possible concessions. The Provisional Government, to the full measure of its power, was willing to bind the nation to the payment of a war indemnity amounting to £100,000,000; to the dismantlement of the fortresses; and even, we believe, as a last resort, to the condition that Alsace and Lorraine should be neutralised. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that Count Bismarck's demands have been faithfully stated by the organs of German opinion, and by his own "interviewers;" and those claims are totally irreconcilable with the French resolution to let no French soil be transferred to German rule. Supposing the difficulty about the endorsement by France of any treaty that may be concluded overcome, the sincere desire of both nations for a peace that on the one side shall not be dishonourable, and, on the other, shall not be fallacious and temporary, may for some time prolong the discussion. Many hours may elapse before we have the confirmation of our hopes or of our fears—before it is in our power to answer with any degree of certainty the anxious and universal question, "Is it Peace or War?"

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

(*Times.*)

The Prussians are actors, not spectators; they feel the pressure of personal and direct suffering, not the reflection of an imperfect sympathy. It is perfectly natural that their indignation against the people who have once more made them taste the miseries of war should be unbounded, their resolution to punish it stern. It cannot be surprising if in their haste they should be undiscriminating in the choice of punishment to be inflicted. Any attempt to suggest to them that it was the Emperor, and not the French people, who attacked their peace is likely to excite mere scornful resentment, so little of truth and substance is there in the apology. There is in France, as in all countries, a great inert mass which desires nothing but to work on through life from year to year, receiving in return sufficient means of subsistence, according to their traditional standard of comfort, and hailing the occasional fête days that vary the routine of their existence. These men enjoy the news of military successes abroad, but they have no active desire for war. If they are France, then France did not make war upon Germany; but if France means the men of political eminence and political energy, then the apology of the Emperor is true, that the opinion of France compelled him to enter upon a war from which personally he shrank. "Don't talk to me about a faithless Emperor and Imperial parasites, ambitious Marshals and the hired mobs of Pietry," an honest German retorts upon the Republicans who so eagerly disown the war; "every Frenchman thinks every mob bribed that manifests a feeling opposed to his own; but were M. Thiers and M. Victor Hugo, now bawling louder than the rest for peace—were those men Imperial parasites or hired ruffians when they approved in anticipation the reconquest of the Rhine frontier, or even, in some instances, blamed the Emperor for apathy in permitting the consolidation of North Germany?" We cannot help confessing that in this controversy the German is altogther in the right. The inert mass of France—poor clods of humanity—would not make war of its own motion, but it seems fated to be misled by somebody, and, if we turn to the active forces of the nation, we reluctantly own that neither Legitimist nor Imperialist, neither Orleanist nor Social Republican, can be absolutely trusted to keep the peace towards his neighbour. The Democratic Republicans are the only party corresponding to M. Jules Favre's last Circular disavowing the spirit of territorial aggression and of propagandism by force, and how feeble they were in 1848 was shown at the election of the President of the Republic. They may have become stronger since, but, taking the past and the present into account, the German resolution that the war shall not end without providing some security for future peace is not only prudent, but praiseworthy.

Why do we insist with unflinching thoroughness upon the justice of the complaint and of the resolution of Germany? We do so that we may not be supposed to misunderstand or to dispute the principles put forth in Germany as regulating the terms of peace when we ask Germans to consider well whether any terms that may be proposed do really satisfy the principles they enunciate. Germany desires to bind France over to keep the peace. England shares that desire. Our interest in the treaty that shall close the war is that its terms may be such as to insure no speedy renewal of hostilities. What we should most deprecate would be a treaty that was in itself a constant provocation to a new war. A simple passion for peace seems almost unintelligible on the Continent. We have said that we view with indifference any supposed danger to the balance of power that might result from the aggrandizement of Germany, and M. Louis Blanc receives the declaration with blank astonishment. He does not seem to see that, even if we were governed by the regard for the balance of power which prevailed in the last century, we should see without concern an addition to German territory which would, according to our judgment, be an injury rather than a gain to the power of Germany. On the other hand, English readers will smile to learn that German journalists have discovered the feeling in England against the annexation of Alsace to be due to a fear lest our trade with the province would be less under the tariff of the Zollverein than under the tariff of France! We need not disavow this absurd hypothesis. We ask Germans to reconsider their demand for Alsace and Lorraine because we do not believe the transfer of those provinces a promising mode of securing the ends they have in view. In opposition to the statements of the *Official Gazette*, it is confessed by Germans who advocate the annexation that the people of Alsace are fanatically French, and they have shown this temper by undeniable evidence in the present war. The annexation of the province would bring a legacy of difficulty to Germany and leave France with a constantly irritating sense of injury. These consequences might be faced as the less of two evils if there were no alternative; but it can easily be shown that there are other guarantees of peace more effective and less violent. Alsace might be practically neutralized by being denuded of fortresses, and by stipulations that no more than a certain low *maximum* of soldiers should be quartered in it in times of peace. The peasantry of Alsace would probably bless the German enemy if Count Bismarck struck a blow at the conscription, although they would, perhaps, prefer the conscription to the Prussian system. Such guarantees as a destruction of fortresses and a reduction of the army, coupled with the immense increase in debt and taxation France must necessarily suffer, and supported by subsidiary provisions that might be sketched without difficulty, would insure peace for a generation, and a more lasting security would be found in the growth of a Peace Party in France, which a rankling sense of injury suffered by the nation could alone prevent. There is a party in Germany favourable to such a settlement of the war, and we believe the discussions between M. Jules Favre and Count Bismarck will be much occupied with the sufficiency of such stipulations. It seems not improbable that the Chancellor himself is favourable to them; but it is a work of time and of difficulty to secure their acceptance. If this be so, no one will grudge the days that are spent over preliminaries in the interview between the Count and M. Favre, for the delay is favourable to the negotiation of a treaty which will assure Europe permanent peace, and not serve merely to give France breathing time until some more fortunate General than she has lately followed leads her forces into another war.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—Whatever the inhabitants of Paris may think of the strength of their fortifications, now about to be submitted to the test of modern artillery, it is right, perhaps, the new French Government should know that their fortifications can offer but very slight resistance to the Prussian guns. In 1842 I was engaged on these works, and, so far as the mason work is concerned, the entire walls are nothing more than what we term "rubble work," or small rough stones thrown together and the joints filled in with the ordinary mortar used for building purposes in France. The scabbled stone facings are not more than from 8 in. to 10 in. thick. The earthworks are infinitely stronger than the frail walls, which the "concussion shells" will send flying in all directions.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, Sept. 22. C. E.

PRETTY PHILANTHROPISTS.

(*Times.*)

Unless care be taken, infinite discredit will be brought on one of the best movements of our time by the conduct of a set of inquisitive idlers, to call them by no worse name. From all sides comes testimony that the Geneva Cross is being abused, and that the philanthropists who hover on the outskirts of the army and round the deserted battlefields are becoming somewhat of a nuisance. We should not be surprised to hear that strict regulations had been issued from the German Head-Quarters on this subject, and it is pretty clear that the system needs revision. In some places the badge has been sold publicly in the shops, to be put on by whoever chose to pay for it. In any case it has been almost impossible to prevent persons whose only impulse was curiosity from supplying themselves with the insignia of mercy, and using them for the purpose of passing freely, of getting quarters, transport, and provisions. The fault may be venial, and no doubt the temptation is great; but it is a fault nevertheless, and to a delicate mind there is something repulsive in the notion of sight-seeing and lionizing under the fiction of devotedness. There is, it is believed, a worse class still, who visit the battlefields for what they can get; but as we do not suspect that England funishes any of these knaves, we leave them to be dealt with by the military authorities whenever they may be detected.

A TALK WITH BISMARCK.

A correspondent of the *Débats*, who spent a short time at Rethel with Count Bismarck, has recorded the conversation he had with him. The Count, he says, attributed the reverses of the French army to the incompetency of its chiefs, which only compared with that of French Ambassadors. Benedetti, though he resided a long time in Germany, did not learn the language, whereas he himself, when in France and Russia, engaged professors to teach him those languages that he might understand things personally. The French Generals, he went on to say, did not keep abreast of military progress; but the soldiers had always fought well, especially at Gravelotte. The army had always allowed itself to be surprised, and had no more discipline. At Sedan, which was one of those surprises, on MacMahon being wounded while mounting his horse, there was no more command nor anybody to replace him. The Emperor, he believed, charged at the head of his army in order to meet death. He could not understand MacMahon's wavering movement, for had he made a rapid and direct march by Montmedy, the Prussians would not have come up in time, and would not have penetrated like a wedge the French army, which thus from the beginning was divided into two separate parts. A lady asked him whether the Prussians would go so far as to burn Paris. He replied, "It will not come to that; but as to fighting in the streets, it will only facilitate the entry into the city."

THE EMPEROR'S CONDUCT AT SEDAN.

The Emperor's aides-de-camp, the Prince de la Moskowa, M. Castleneau, M. Waubert, Count Reille, and Viscount Pajol, have written a letter to the *Indépendance Belge*, in reply to the imputations on his conduct at Sedan. They state that on the Emperor being informed that the troops were repulsed, dispersed, and partially driven back into the town, he sent the commandants to General Wimpffen to acquaint him with the facts. The General, at the same moment, sent two officers of his staff with a letter, proposing that the Emperor should save himself by placing himself in the middle of a strong column and trying with it to reach Carignan. The Emperor refused to sacrifice a large number of soldiers to save himself, and added, "Carignan is occupied by the Prussians, but if the General thinks he can save some part of the army, let him make the attempt." General Wimpffen also imparted to General Lebrun his project of collecting 2,000 or 3,000 troops, putting himself at their head, and breaking through the Prussian lines. The latter replied that the scheme would fail, and would only add to the loss of life, and General Wimpffen shortly afterwards admitted that it was impracticable, and that capitulation was unavoidable. He thought it hard, however, that, having taken the command only *per interim*, he should have to sign such an agreement, and tendered his resignation, which the Emperor refused to accept, it being necessary that the commander should secure as far as possible the safety of the rest of the army, and the General thereupon withdrew his request. The General was not thwarted in any way by the Emperor, whose only communication with him was between 9 and 10 a.m. The Emperor then asked him how things were going at Balan. He replied that they were going as well as possible, and that the French were gaining ground. On the Emperor remarking that a considerable corps was approaching the French left, General Wimpffen replied, "So much the better, we must let them do as they like, we will throw them into the Meuse, and gain the victory." There was not the least altercation between the General and the Emperor, and when they separated the Emperor warmly embraced him.

LIFE IN BESIEGED PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 20.

The siege has at last fairly begun. We are cut off from the outer world and know nothing. The letters and some of the newspapers which left London on the morning of Saturday have reached us, but after that—nothing. The Post-office continues to take our letters without warning of any kind, and we were all informed in the most positive terms (I mean all who made inquiry) that letters posted on Sunday up to a late hour would be despatched in the usual manner. But the French Post-office is woefully behind-hand in all its ways; no one ever feels certain of its timely information; and I doubt whether the letters posted here on Sunday have gone even once across the Seine—once out of the four times which a journey to London implies. Paris is now fairly surrounded, and all its railways cut. The last lines cut are those by Versailles to Cherbourg, and by St. Germain to Rouen and Havre, and we now hear that Versailles and St. Germain are already turned into barracks. It is to be hoped that you will receive my letter posted on Sunday last, and addressed to the care of your agent at Dover, but there is no more trusting to the post, and this goes by special messenger.

I will not trouble you with the news, which seems to be all important here, of small outpost affairs, even though they be announced in great capitals as victories. That is the mere routine of a siege, which you can easily imagine, and of which you will get abundant information from without. But can you imagine that Paris on Sunday was merry as usual, with but little difference? Even the Parisians themselves seemed to be astonished at their own carelessness. They were out having their Sunday walks—pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw—now staring into the dens in the Jardin des Plantes, now mooning about the park at Monceaux, sauntering along the quays, crowding on the Boulevards to drink and to chat; here in ecstacies over a man who could sing like many birds, there enchanted with the comical doings of a pair of poodles; and everywhere men and women, and lads and lasses flirting, flirting, flirting as they flirted when Herculaneum and Pompeii were to be buried in ashes, and as, doubtless, they will still flirt when the world is being enveloped in the mists of final doom, and the vials of wrath are about to be poured forth. In the great sight of the day, however, which is always the statue of Strasbourg, there is more than usual earnestness. People crowd with their offerings as to a sacred image. In the letter which I posted to you on Sunday, I stated that a grand mass was announced to be sung at the foot of the statue; but this was a mistake, for there was no mass. It now appears that there was actually a mass sung by the Abbé Deguerry, although not at the hour announced. In other respects, the crowds who went forth to enjoy their Sunday were as gay as a crowd could be, and they were chiefly to be distinguished from the ordinary crowds of Paris by the want of fine dresses. In the memory of living man the Parisians have never been so careless of dress as now. The day before the Ambassadors left us I was startled to meet upon the Boulevards the princely Ambassador who was ever the best dressed man in Paris. Could it be he? Most certainly it was, with an old coat and a billycock hat. We are all careless of our coats, and the lower-crowned hats predominate.

Yesterday (Monday) the most curious sign of siege was that number of foreign flags flying about Paris. I went to the British Embassy—there was the Union Jack flying over the gateway in the Faubourg St. Honoré, and, that there might be no mistake, there was a great black board put up to inform the public that this is the British Embassy. Also a similar board on the garden side facing the Champs Elysées. And so all the Embassies have their flags flying. Not only this but every foreign resident in Paris hangs out the flag of his nation. The number of flags with stars and stripes that meet one in every street give a vivid idea of the regard in which the French capital is held by Americans. The English flags are much fewer. It is supposed that all houses covered with such flags will be respected by either belligerent. The red cross flags of the Society for the Wounded are also very frequent. If anyone sets up a private ambulance in his house—that is allots one or two beds to the wounded—he may hang out the red cross flag. I expect in a few days to see this flag raised over the Grand Hotel, which has given up 100 of its beds for the use of the wounded.

The wounded begin to come in from the outposts; but really for the present there is more to be feared from the enemy inside Paris—that is, disaffection—than from the enemy outside. The way in which the extreme men here pitch into the Government, now in newspapers, and now in public meetings, is not encouraging. Some of them—as the *Reveil*—insist that there shall be no peace of any kind, and that the war must go on, at all hazards, until victory is won. But these same people insist on a clean sweep being made of the public offices, so that the whole administrative body employed under the Empire—rank and file as well as the heads of departments—shall give place to new men. How is government possible under such conditions? It is of the last importance that the Government should make peace—and here are a set of men who declare that they shall not make peace on any terms, who reproach Ministers bitterly for entertaining the question of peace, and yet these very men begin to cry out for an equal division of food among us, and would embarrass the Government with disturbances if anything went wrong. These are the people who are to be feared. The Government are doing their very best, but the Reds are getting louder and louder each day in their dissatisfaction; they threaten seriously to hamper the Government; and it may be that ere long Paris may regard the incoming of the Prussians as a lesser evil than their supremacy. In this view, the best friends of the Republic just now are very sad, not being able to forecast the future. There is nothing which Count Bismarck would like better than to hear of street fighting in Paris. Despite his own present popularity, and despite the popularity of the victorious King, the monarchical idea in Germany is not by any means so powerful that he could afford to contemn the spectacle of a successful Republican Government in France. The Republican idea is strong in Germany, and might prove too strong if the French Republic were able to win the respect of its neighbours. King William has sufficiently shown his want of faith in the existing French Government by his reluctance to treat with it. Whether he proposes to restore the Imperial dynasty, and whether such a restoration be feasible, are questions which time only can solve. If we had street fighting here it would be an excuse for the reimposition of Imperial authority. In any case the discontent of the Reds is a weakness to the Government and no one can tell how it may show itself hereafter when we begin to run short of money and of provisions, when hope begins to fade, and defeat and disaster become acknowledged.

Some of the Reds are already crying out for an equal division of food, and yet food is not dear. I see the *Siècle*—quite a serious paper—in its chronicle of the war has two ludicrous sentences, which it prints wide—each sentence in a paragraph by itself:

"Milk runs short."

"It is the commencement of the horrors of war."

But really, if we have got no greater horrors than a deficiency of milk in a town which has any quantity of very good substitute—namely, the Swiss and American preparations of evaporated milk—we shall not have much to complain of. As for meat, the Government, to whom all the cattle and sheep belong, have fixed the price at which the butchers are to sell it. Paris meat will not bear comparison with London meat, but as far as price goes we are better off here in the midst of siege than you are in London. It is ordered that for the present beef shall be sold as follows—namely, all the prime joints at 2 francs 10 centimes the kilogramme; all the secondary joints at 1 franc 70 centimes; and other pieces at 1 franc 30 centimes. For the *filet*, however, and what is here called the false *filet*—that is, the rumpsteak—the butchers are allowed to charge what they please. Then for mutton—joints of the first class, such as legs and saddles, are to be sold, and are sold at 1 franc 80 centimes the kilogramme; joints of the second class (shoulders), at 1 franc 30 centimes; and those of the third class, as the breast, the neck, and the trimmings, at 1 franc 10 centimes the kilogramme. In studying this list of prices, let me remind you that the kilogramme is not merely, as we roughly reckon, the equivalent of two English pounds, it is three ounces and a fraction more. Also, in making the comparison with English prices, it may be well to remember that a franc is not worth tenpence—it is not worth more than ninepence-halfpenny. The result you will find to be this—that the best beef is ninepence a pound, and the best mutton eightpence. How long these prices are to rule of course no one knows. They may be raised in a few days. In the meantime there is no lack of animal food, and the supply of bread is unlimited. For wine the Prussians outside may envy us; the water runs free; and, altogether, Paris seems to be unusually healthy. When I came here first the death-rate by small-pox alone was 300 a week, and I knew friends in London who would gladly have come to see Paris in this its great crisis, but they were afraid of the terrible disease. Either the small-pox has disappeared, or we hear nothing of it. People forget to be ill in this war. The small-pox has taken fright, and apparently has fled with the emigrants to other lands. Would that other diseases would flee in like manner, but most of all the disease of inveterate misgovernment.

The Parisians are this morning in great expectation, waiting for the return of Jules Favre from the Prussian head-quarters, and bringing with him, as they imagine, the assurance of an armistice. Another illusion. M. Favre and the Parisians may depend on it that the Prussians have not come here for nothing. Whatever may be the expectations of the success of diplomacy at the headquarters of the King of Prussia

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statement drawn up by Messrs. Neill Brothers and Co., comparing the crop with those of previous years :—

NEILL BROTHERS AND CO.'S ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES, 1869-1870, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS :—

Receipts.	1869-70.	1868-9.	1867-8.	1866-7.	1865-6.
New Orleans ..	1,142,000	794,000	529,000	702,000	712,000
Mobile	306,000	231,000	366,000	239,000	429,000
Texas	246,00	145,000	115,000	186,000	175,000
Florida	23,000	13,000	35,000	58,000	149,000
Total receipts at the Gulf Ports..	1,717,000	1,186,000	1,095,000	1,185,000	1,465,000
Savannah, &c. ..	485,000	352,000	495,000	256,000	265,000
Charleston, &c.. ..	247,000	199,000	240,000	162,000	112,000
North Carolina ..	50,000	36,000	39,000	29,000	65,000
Virginia	204,000	161,000	187,000	124,000	37,000
Northern Ports ..	196,000	178,000	204,000	200,000	212,000
Overland	127,000	143,000	171,000	110,000	60,000
Total receipts at the Atlantic ports	1,318,000	1,074,000	1,336,000	891,000	749,000
Total commercial crop	3,035,000	2,261,000	2,431,000	2,076,000	2,214,000
Add quantity consumed and burnt south of the Potomac &Ohio rivers, estimated by New York shipping list	*80,000	*173,000	*168,000	*157,000	*100,000
Estd. total growth	3,115,000	2,434,000	2,599,000	2,233,000	2,314,000
EXPORTS.					
Great Britain ..	1,476,000	980,000	1,229,000	1,216,000	1,262,000
France	347,000	225,000	197,000	198,000	221,000
Other foreign ports	351,000	254,000	230,000	143,000	72,000
Total exports ..	2,174 000	1,448,000	1,656,000	1,557,000	1,555,000
CONSUMPTION.					
Taken for home use, north of the Potomac & Ohio rivers	777,000	822,000	800,000	696,000	605,000
Do., south of do., and burnt..	*80,000	*173,000	*168,000	*157,000	*100,000
Total consumed in the United States (including burnt at the ports) ..	857,000	995,000	968,000	853,000	705,000
STOCK at all ports.	65,000	11,000	37,000	80,000	282,000
Receipts of new cotton prior to September 1	546	1,082	1,075	250	150

* These figures have been estimated in the official statement. We have always hitherto, as stated in our circular of the 3d of December last, considered them too large, but had not sufficient data to justify any of our own. The reduction to 80,000 bales for this year confirms the correctness of our supposition, as there cannot have been a reduction of 53 per cent. in the consumption since last year. In all other respects we are glad, after a careful examination of the figures of this official statement by our New York firm, to be enable to confirm their accuracy.—N. B. and Co.

There have been a few trifling failures this week, chiefly in Lancashire. Among them are Thomas Jolly, Son, and Co., manufacturers, Oakenshaw, near Accrington ; Charles Bowman, manufacturer, Vale Mill, Darwen ; T. H. Guilford, cloth doubler, Manchester ; Edward Thomson, cloth agent, Manchester, with liabilities estimated at £30,000 ; Houghton and Co., cotton brokers, Liverpool ; and Richard Edmundson, yarn agent, Manchester.

TAXATION IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While perusing the report of the Committee on the proposed amendments of the Municipal Act, I was surprised at the failure of the Committee to grasp the real distinction between the contributions to revenue by the agricultural and by the non-agricultural classes. Even the members of the Committee who argued against the propriety of imposing any fresh burdens upon the non-agricultural, or I shall call them, the urban classes, seemed not to be aware that the matter is really one of principle and not to be decided by a mere comparison of the numbers and contributions of each class.

The case is so clear that it only requires to be stated in order to be at once intelligible to any unprejudiced mind.

The urban classes, the labourers, the artizans, and the traders, toil, work, and trade that they may support themselves and their families and lay up some provision for the future. They do not receive from the Government any assistance towards this end ; no fund or capital is appropriated to their support, but on the contrary they pay Government ; they by direct and indirect taxation contribute to the expenses incurred for securing life and property and for the administration of justice. They do not repudiate this obligation ; so much as they receive from Government in the way of protection and security, they are ready to pay for. On the other hand the agricultural classes receive from the Government a valuable property, the land,—the fund out of which they support themselves and their families, and for the use of this they pay rent. It does not make any difference whether you call it a tax or rent. The fact is, they make a payment for some thing of value, which they enjoy and which the urban classes do not. Because the recipient of this rent happens also to be the Government, the one relation is not merged in the other, but the agricultural classes are bound to contribute further to the expenses of the administration, and they are not entitled to have the land in addition to the rights of all other subjects by merely paying rent. Imagine the rackrented tenant farmers of England and Scotland—the men who at the close of nineteen years' lease yield up all their improvements to the landlords—claiming an exemption from imperial taxation because they pay rent for their farms. The contention in behalf of the agricultural classes, that they are unduly burdened, that payment of rent is a full discharge of all their obligations to Government, is quite as reasonable as such a claim would be.

If the Government advanced to the urban classes at a *reasonable* rate of interest the capital necessary for their various pursuits, the position of each class would be nearly identical, and then, and not until then, there might be some ground for a discussion about equalizing the burdens of the agricultural classes.

The question is, what does each class receive from the State ? The urban classes receive, let us say, good government. The agricultural classes receive this same good government and the land, the means of subsistence. It is only just that they pay for both ; the more they pay in the relation of tenant, the less they will have to pay in the relation of subject. They contribute fairly to taxation, as compared with the urban classes, when and so far as they pay more than the rent of their land. The use to which the Government applies this rent, the fact that it is expended for the same purposes as taxes, does not affect the question.

A great deal of taxation "cheerfully paid" by the urban classes is being spent for the benefit of the agricultural. All that has been expended on roads, railways, and canals, has been for the improvement of their land and for their immediate good. Hence they have obtained higher prices and better markets for the produce of their fields. The urban classes have suffered by the high prices which have enriched the agricultural classes.

In all long settled countries, wherever land has value, a reasonable rent is paid for its use, but it is not supposed that the mere payment of rent, if the Crown be the owner of the land, releases from the obligation of other payments to the State.

Here in India the theory seems to prevail that the payment of rent to Government creates some kind of solemn covenant between the tenant and the Government relieving the tenant from all other obligations.

In estimating the relative positions of the two classes, an important question to be decided is, whether or not the State has unduly favoured the agricultural at the expense of the other classes—whether the rent paid for the use of the public lands is a fair proportion of their produce.

Bombay, 14th October 1870. R. A. D.

A GREAT and terrible crime has been committed in Scotland, and it is satisfactory to know that the offenders have met with a punishment not wholly disproportioned to their offence, if we compare it with that inflicted on minor criminals in this country who only commit aggravated assaults A Dundee Burgh court was held on Tuesday in the Town-hall for the purpose of trying several cases where the persons implicated were charged with profaning the Sabbath by keeping their shops open for the sale of merchandise. Provost Yeaman and Bailie Nicoll, and Mr. Hay, the assessor of the court, were on the bench. The first case called was that of Messrs. Bate and Co., confectioners. The complaint against them, at the instance of Mr. Thomas More, solicitor, which was made under the Summary Procedure Act, set forth that they had been guilty of a breach of the law by selling confectionery on Sundays specified. The panels, on being interrogated, pleaded "not guilty." They might have spared themselves the trouble, for several witnesses appeared in support of the complaint, from whose evidence it was clearly proved that there had been several sales of "sweeties" to boys, and that two men went into a back shop and actually got two bottles of lemonade and two "cookies." What "cookies" are we cannot say, but that they are something desperately wicked to eat on Sunday is beyond doubt ; for the Court, having found the charge proven, sentenced each of the miserable panels to pay a fine of £10 Scots with 30s. expenses : failing payment within fourteen days, they were to be imprisoned for six days. This is the true way of keeping a country in a truly Christian condition. Whatever sins the Dundee people may commit on week days, we may be sure they will abstain in future from indulging in lemonade and "cookies" on the Sabbath.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations met at Poona on Wednesday, when there were present—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., G.S.I., Governor of Bombay, presiding ; His Excellency the Hon'ble Lieut.-General Sir Augustus Almerie Spencer, K.C.B. ; the Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield, C.S.I. ; the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker ; the Hon'ble the Acting Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) ; the Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon ; the Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy ; the Hon'ble Venayekrao Appasahib of Koorundwar ; the Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy ; the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. ; and the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.

The following papers were presented to the Council :

1. Report of the Select Committee on the "bill for the levy of fees for the use of the Government bunders, wharves, landing-places, and piers in the city of Bombay." which has been already published in the *Bombay Gazette.*

2. Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., pointing out that the name of the village entered as No. 7 of the schedule annexed to bill No. 6 of 1870, is "Raleras" and not "Ralaus."

BILL FOR THE LEVY OF FEES ON BUNDERS, &C.

The Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy moved the second reading of bill No. 5 of 1870—" A bill for the levy of fees for the use of the Government bunders, wharves, landing-places, and piers in the city of Bombay."

The Hon'ble Mr. Stewart said—Before the principle of this measure is approved, I wish to say a few words on a subject which relates to no particular section of the bill, but rather to the policy which has led to its introduction. In the first place I do not wish to offer any opposition to the bill as amended by the select committee. I readily admit the necessity for works of improvement in the harbour of Bombay ; I admit also that it is right that the trade of the port should pay for such works ; and I cannot suggest any mode of taxing trade likely to prove less objectionable than a charge for the use of accommodation provided for its convenience. But the Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy, in moving the introduction of this bill, has told us, it is the intention of Government to levy fees, with the object of paying off the capital debt, in order that Bombay may be made a free port at some future time. Now, sir, I am fully alive to the great advantages which would result if Bombay were a free port, but I am strongly averse to the process by which it is proposed to arrive at that end. If we consider the extent to which it would be necessary to tax trade for the purpose, or the very remote period at which the object can, by any possibility, be gained, I think those interested in the trade of the present may well take alarm. The very fact, that to make the port free has been alluded to as an object to be attained, is a tacit admission that it is objectionable that trade should be taxed at all, and in passing this bill we consent to such a course, only in the belief that facilities will be afforded, which will more than compensate for the obstruction which must inevitably be created. But, I submit, that in order to carry out the policy indicated by my honorable friend, it would be necessary to tax trade to an extent which would more than counteract the advantages to be derived from expenditure, however well it may be directed. We are told, with reference to the recent action of Government in purchasing land on the foreshore of the harbour, that it was to prevent a dangerous monopoly—a monopoly which might tend to oppress trade ; but no private company would ever propose to pay off its original capital out of revenue, nor was it ever likely that trade would be oppressed to anything like the extent that would be necessary in order to pay off the harbour debt. I do not go so far as to say that funds should be raised only to the bare extent necessary to meet interest and current expense ; a fund will no doubt be necessary for the maintenance of works or the construction of improvements. What I wish to urge is the danger of a policy which may tend to create a present obstruction with a view to affording future facilities. A tax on trade, however light it may be, must always have an appreciable and an injurious effect. In these days of telegraph communication, and speedy transit, when traders have to be content with small profits, the most trifling item of charge has to be taken into consideration, and has much greater weight than in former days. There is and ought to be a wholesome competition between Bombay and other ports on the east coast of India, and there is a very rich and extensive country, the trade of which will find its way to or from either the east or west coast according as it finds the greatest advantages and the smallest expenses. I say, therefore, that for the permanent welfare of Bombay, the true policy, more especially at the present time, is to relieve trade of every possible burden and obstruction. It seems to me that the circumstances which have rendered this bill necessary are exceptional, and I hope only temporary—that is to say, I hope it will not long be necessary for Government to levy fees on bunders which have hitherto been free. As a first step towards a better system of harbour administration, Government has incurred a large debt for the purchase of property which does not at present yield a revenue sufficient to meet the interest on the sum it has cost. The object of this bill, I understand, is to enable Government to make up that deficiency by taxing the traffic of other quarters, traffic which has hitherto been free, and which has not derived any advantage from the purchase I have referred to. This course may be necessary as a temporary measure, but I would strongly urge that as a rule every new work and every new purchase should rest on its own merits, and, as far as possible, be made self-supporting, so that existing appliances which have hitherto been free may continue to be free. I hope, sir, that the debt to which I have alluded will soon be materially reduced by a transfer from the imperial revenues in consideration of the site provided for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that then the Elphinstone Dock Estate will prove self-supporting. I trust, also, that funds may be provided by the sale of land not immediately adjoining the harbour which will be available for new works, each one of which will, I hope, produce a revenue sufficient to give a fair return on its own cost. We are told that this bill is in anticipation of a larger measure shortly to be introduced. I presume, therefore, that it will remain only a short time in operation, and that when the larger bill is before the Council, we shall have an opportunity of considering the whole question with the benefit of some practical experience as to the working of this Act.

The bill was then read a second time, and the Council proceeded to consider it in detail.

The Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy moved that in the bill, after the word piers, the word "hards" should be inserted, so that the bill would be for the levy of fees on the use of Government bunders, wharves, landing-places, piers, and hards. "Hards," he explained, were places to which vessels were hauled up for the purpose of being scraped and cleaned, and it had been brought to his notice by the Commissioner of Customs that it would be necessary to include hards among the conveniences mentioned in this bill, so as to authorise the levy of fees for the use of them.

The insertion of the words having been agreed to,

The Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy moved that in section 1 the words "and for persons entering, or porters or others working, or plying for hire," be inserted after the word "alongside" in line 14. In explanation of this amendment he said that, notwithstanding the heavy outlay incurred upon the Mazagon pier, and the still heavier outlay to be incurred on Apollo pier, goods and merchandise were seldom landed at these places, which were almost entirely used by passengers. So that unless revenue was raised in this way it would be quite impossible to provide for the interest on the capital sunk in these works. It was also intended, to construct for the convenience of the port other piers, and of course the same argument would apply to these. With regard to the fee proposed to be levied on porters, it seemed to be a very legitimate source of revenue to impose a fee on such persons in lieu of a licence for permission to ply for hire on the bunders. Mr. Ryan, traffic manager of the Elphinstone Company, had written to him a letter, in which he said—

"There are three classes of labourers engaged in carrying on landing and shipping operations. They have formed themselves into gangs, and monopolise by sheer force of intimidation the entire patronage of the traffic on the wharves.

1. Nagunnies, for heavy goods, ten to twelve annas per diem.

"2. Ordinary coolies, for light goods, six to eight annas per diem.

"3. Women and boys for miscellaneous articles, three to five annas per diem. (Wives and children of the foregoing.)"

Not only could the coolies afford to pay the fee, but they would probably be very willing to do so, and they might have a badge by which they would be recognised as authorised porters. Then there were persons going on to the bunders ostensibly in search of labour, but really for the purpose of pilfering, and it was desirable that these persons should be kept away from the bunders, and this could be done in the way he had suggested, by authorising those who went there to work. In Liverpool and other places in England cargoes were shipped by regularly authorised gangs of porters, who were under the control of the officials, and that might be done to a certain extent in Bombay. He therefore proposed that a small fee should be taken from porters or other persons plying for hire on the bunders.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stewart said he would vote against the amendment. The bill as originally submitted was to extend to Government power to levy fees upon persons making use of the Government bunders, but the select committee considered that it was inadvisable that such power should be given to Government, because of the obstructions to which the population might be exposed. The Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy had alluded to certain bunders on which it might be desirable to levy fees, and without reference to any particular bunders he quite admitted that there might be cases in which it would be desirable that some fees of the sort should be demanded ; but the amendment now before Council would give an unrestricted power to Government to charge fees upon every wharf or bunder, and upon every class of persons entering upon those bunders, and this he considered was either unnecessary or undesirable. The honorable and gallant member had referred to porters or persons plying for hire as a class who ought to pay some sort of fee, but he would rather argue that these formed a class which ought specially to be exempt. They were employed in landing goods liable to fees, and he thought it would be a hardship if in addition to the fees levied on the goods, the persons carrying the goods should also be taxed. As to the argument that the power to levy fees might be used to prevent pilfering, he did not think the object of the bill was to protect the public from pilfering, and therefore that argument did not apply. No doubt it was the case that the bill was only permissive, and that Government might levy only such fees as were considered expedient ; but they were not aware of what the action of Government would be, and he therefore thought it was their duty to consider what the consequences might be if the powers conferred by the Act were exercised to the fullest extent. Possibly Government might not find it desirable to levy any fees or toll on persons, and in that case the power to do so would be unnecessary ; or possibly the rates demanded might be very trifling, in which case he submitted the revenue obtained would be altogether incommensurate with the annoyance which would be created ; if, on the other hand, these fees were made an important source of revenue, then, in addition to the annoyance and obstruction that must result, there would be a serious burden upon a very large class of people in Bombay, including all those who earned their livelihood between the shipping and the shore. He would therefore vote against the amendment of the Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy.

The Hon'ble Venayekrao Appasaheb of Koorundwar did not think passengers ought to be taxed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield said that having been on the select committee, and having voted for the amendments, he thought it right that he should state that he had modified his opinion, and his reasons for so doing. It was, he believed, intended, not as was supposed to levy these fees upon all bunders, but only upon such bunders as were bought or constructed by Government. It was evident that bunders bought or constructed by Government were in the same position as private property, and Government ought to have the same right as the owners of the private bunders. Owners of private bunders did not think it advisable to levy fees upon persons going on to the bunders, and therefore why should Government do it? But in respect to piers which had been built, or which are about to be built, at the expense of Government, it seemed reasonable that Government should be empowered in the same manner as private companies are empowered to levy fees for the use of such accommodations. Under these circumstances he felt that he must vote contrary to his vote on the select committee.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General said that as he was a member of the select committee he did not think he ought to give a silent vote on this matter. The opinion he had entertained on the select committee had not been modified in the slightest degree by what had fallen from the hon. and gallant Colonel Kennedy and the Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield. As the Act was only a temporary measure, he thought it was undesirable to alarm the public by giving powers to Government, which Government appeared not to wish to exercise, at all events for the present ; he did not see why powers should be given unless it was intended to put them in force. With regard to the proposal to levy a fee on persons entering on any bunder, he thought it would be very undesirable to do so, as it would give rise to an amount of annoyance to persons using Government bunders quite incommensurate with the amount of revenue which would be got from it. The number of persons going to the bunders and wharves with the object of enjoying the fresh air, for example, was very considerable ; and if these persons who had acquired almost a prescriptive right to the use of the bunders were suddenly deprived of the right of going upon them unless they paid a fee, an amount of annoyance and discontent would be occasioned by that measure which in his opinion would not be at all compensated for by the amount of revenue to be derived from it. In this country, where the fee must be a small one, the revenue to be derived from persons entering the bunders otherwise than on business would be almost infinitesimal, and it would be a great inconvenience to such persons to have to carry small change about them, apart from the discontent that they would naturally feel at being deprived of places of resort which have been free ever since Bombay has been a port. With regard to the second and more important part of the proposal, namely, to tax persons working for hire on the bunders, he would certainly oppose that. He did not think the arguments brought forward by the hon. and gallant Colonel were sufficient to warrant the imposition of such a tax. If there were gangs on the bunders, no doubt it would be a good thing to bring them into subordination, but he apprehended that would be better done by an efficient police than by imposing fees, and surely if those gangs were strong enough to hold the bunders now, they would imagine themselves stronger when they had in a manner obtained recognition by paying fees to Government. If at present these gangs were strong enough to hold the bunders, they would, when they had paid their fees, be strong enough to raise their charges, and so increase the cost of landing and shipping goods, and bring about the disadvantages which Mr. Stewart spoke of on the vote for the second reading of the bill. Then as to the pilferers, he thought they also would be more efficiently checked by a good bunder police than by the imposition of a fee. If a man wished to pilfer, he would willingly pay a small fee in order to have the opportunity of coming on the bunders to do so. If men were seen on the bunders who were known to be reputed thieves, they could be turned off by the police, or taken into custody and taken before a magistrate, and when this bill became law, he apprehended the difficulties of the police would be increased by such persons saying, "I am not loitering here ; I am an honest man seeking for work. I have paid a fee to come on to the bunder to seek for work, and claim my right to remain here." These fees would be a tax on labour, and he thought a tax on labour could only be justified in case of very strong necessity being made out for the imposition of such a tax. The price of labour was sufficiently high already, and was there any probability that the fund to be raised by this bill would be insufficient unless supplemented by such a tax ? He did not know whether any calculation had been made of the amount of revenue expected to be raised under the bill ; but he apprehended that even if the smallest coin known to the Indian coinage—one pie—were made the fee, a comparatively small amount of revenue would be raised. He found from a statement made in the report of the Elphinstone Company for 1866 that upon the four bunders which belonged to that company (and which four years ago were not anything like so large and important as they now were) before the overbridges were built, 67,300 foot-passengers and 4,041 carts crossed the railway to enter the bunders on 5th January 1866, giving 1,34,600 passengers and 8,082 carts both ways. Taking the number at one lakh of passengers a day, that would give 365 lakhs of persons using these bunders in the course of a year ; and if from every one of these persons a pie were taken, the amount raised would come to little over two lakhs of rupees ; he did not think the necessity for raising two lakhs of rupees for the purposes of this bill was so great as to justify the annoyance, and what would be regarded by many as the oppression, which would be caused to the vast number of persons who would daily use these bunders. If a strong case of necessity for the money were made out, he should feel it to be his duty to vote for the amendment, but he thought that no such case had been shown, and on these grounds he would vote against the proposed amendment.

His Excellency the President said—I am desirous of saying a few words on this measure with reference to the arguments which have been used by the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart and the learned gentleman who spoke last. First I would say that I think it but fair that the objection now raised to the amendment of the Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy should be considered with a full knowledge of what the intentions of Government are. I may mention, therefore, that the Hon'bleMr. Mansfield proposes to move a proviso at the end of the clause should the amendment be adopted to the effect that no fees shall be levied on persons landing or embarking at bunders where the public have by long custom what is almost equivalent to a prescriptive right to land free from any payment whatever. I think that this is only a very proper amendment, and as time has not permitted that formal notice of it should be given, it is necessary that it should be known and considered by the Council in connection with the very important questions just raised. Now, in adverting to what has been said by the honourable gentlemen who have just spoken, I quite admit that nothing could be so contrary either to the interests or to the duty of Government as to levy a universal fee upon the passengers or persons who come upon the Government bunders, or upon every porter that plies there for hire, or frequents these bunders in the course of his daily work. I can quite understand that that would be a very serious impediment to trade, and consequently I can say for myself that I could not under any circumstances assent to such a proposal, if it were possible that such a proposal could be made ; but to have the power to levy a general toll, and consequently the right to exercise the power as regards particular portions of Government property, is a very different thing from the indiscriminate and reckless imposition of an oppressive tax. And here I may say that there is one exception which I must unhesitatingly and strongly take to the opposition with which this proposition has been met. I must say that the distrust which is manifested towards the Government in the refusal to give it powers which would at once be conceded to any private company which may be authorised to construct bunders at their own expense is as unreasonable as it is unjust. The power which you are invited to refuse to Government is a power which was possessed by the Elphinstone Company ; and if the Elphinstone Company found it inexpedient with a view to their own financial interests to levy a fee of this kind, surely the same motives must actuate Government, and will make it as impossible for Government to levy such a fee as it has been for the Elphinstone Company. But there is this great difference between the action and motives of Government and of a private company. Far above and beyond the question of financial interest, which we are told prevented the Elphinstone Company from levying such a fee, the duty is imposed on Government of considering the public interest and convenience, and therefore unless you suppose that Government is at the same time regardless of its own interest, and, what is more, of its highest duty, it is perfectly clear that a power of this kind, however general, could not be used in the oppressive and heedless manner my honourable friend, the acting Advocate General, seems to anticipate. And I must confess I think it is a great mistake, especially in this country, so to distrust the exercise of responsible authority on the part of the Executive Government as to refuse to give powers to the Government itself that you would have no hesitation in granting to a private company. As regards the merits of the proposal, it appears to me to be of the utmost importance that you should give the public as widely as you can access to the bunders ; but the power of levying fees of this kind in particular cases will in the first instance enable us to make and complete the various piers which we propose to erect, and to improve some which have been already erected, in the harbour of Bombay. Now, I would point out what will be the effect of refusing this power to Government. Proposals have been made by various private companies and individuals to construct at their own cost piers stretching out into deep water for the landing of passengers and mails and for unloading such vessels as may have cargoes sufficiently valuable to pay the increased cost of being discharged at these piers ; but at present it appears to me to be the policy of Government to construct these piers itself ; and inasmuch as it cannot be the object of Government to make the large profit which induces private individuals to enter into a speculation of this kind, it would no doubt be to the interest of the public to have as many as possible of these piers constructed by Government, although at the same time there might be others which, from regard to the locality or the means of access, it may be necessary or expedient for us to hand over to private parties to construct for themselves. Now, if you pass this bill with the restriction that no fee is to be levied upon passengers, you will probably make it impossible for Government to construct these piers, the necessity and advantage of which we fully recognise ; because you will deprive us of one main source from which a simply remunerative return sufficient to pay the interest on the capital expended can be derived. I do not doubt that if it is found that Government cannot construct such piers itself, we shall be called upon to give permission to private parties or companies to construct piers of this kind ; and this Council, that will have refused to the Government the power to levy fees upon passengers landing at these bunders, if constructed by Government, will unhesitatingly give to private parties who come in and construct the very piers which we ourselves propose to erect, the power to levy the fees upon passengers which it refused to the Government. Now, can anybody explain to me why it is that you should legislate in a form which may prevent Government from undertaking works of very considerable public advantage, and compel us to hand them over to private parties ? Why should you on the one hand say to Government—"We cannot trust you to levy a fee upon passengers, though you can have no object in making large profits, and every rupee you earn can only be expended for the improvement of the port and the public convenience ;" and at the same moment say to the private companies which come in our place—"We will give you power to levy that fee upon passengers which we refused to the Government, in order that you may increase your profits, and enrich yourselves ?" Upon what principle such legislation as this can recommend itself to the Council I cannot understand. My honourable friend opposite, Mr. Macleod Stewart, who opposes the proposal to give these powers to Government, is one of those who are desirous of constructing a pier of this kind, and the very first thing he will do will be to come to Government and smilingly say—"We hope Government will be good enough to pass a bill to give the Colaba Company no power to levy those fees which the Council refused to the Government of Bombay." I must confess it seems to me it will be stultifying ourselves altogether were we to sanction any such legislation as that. Mr. Stewart has said he does not think the object of this bill is to stop people from pilfering on the bunders. No ; it is not certainly. But if that be an attendant advantage to the proposal now made, I think it may very fairly and properly be laid before the Council as an additional reason why that proposal should be adopted. In my own experience I can say that in the case of one of the largest mercantile ports in England it was represented before a committee of the House of Commons on a bill to enclose the docks and so prevent the unrestricted access of the public to them that there was no doubt that pilfering went on to the extent of something like £200 per day. That was the very lowest estimate at which the loss to the merchants or shipowners, as the case might be, was put by the police, and that amounts to about £70,000 a year. Now, if it would be an attendant advantage, that by taking a fee you would throw an obstacle in the way of pilfering of that kind, I think it is an additional reason for passing a measure which will restrict the number of the idle public who may resort to the bunders for other proposes than business or honest employment. The Advocate General has said that this levy of fees upon people who come for the purpose of pilfering would in a way legalise their pilfering. But I must say I am at a loss to understand how that would be or what he means. I can understand that if persons come on to the bunders ostensibly as porters but really as pilferers, if they are required and are able day by day to pay a fee, their doing so will make them better known and more readily recognised, and this will thus be a considerable impediment in their way, and a considerable discouragement as giving increased means and opportunities of identification. Now, the most formidable argument used by my honourable friend the Acting Advocate General was his calling this fee a tax on labour. That is a very telling phrase, and it is a formidable weapon in his hands if he can say to his adversary, "You are going to tax labour." But I emphatically reply we do not tax labour. In principle what we do is this : we say to the man who earns his rupee a day, as we say to the merchant who earns a large income by the import of goods, or the owner of the vehicle in which they are removed—"You receive an advantage from the works which were constructed for you and which facilitate your labour. These works were constructed by Government for you in common with others, and it is but fair that you should pay for that advantage given to you by the Government." It is no tax upon the labour ; you merely say to the man who earns much and the man who earns little—"Proportionately to what you earn, you shall pay for the advantages which at great cost Government has been able to provide." Such would be the principle on which a levy of fees on persons, if it were proposed to enforce one, might properly be justified. I have already said that no such levy is contemplated or could receive our assent, and I am now only arguing the matter in order to expose the fallacy of my learned friend's objection. Again, Mr. Scoble said that if it were shown to him that the revenue was necessary, he would not vote against the proposal. I cannot say that I am in a position to state that the revenue is absolutely necessary at the present moment, or, on the other hand, that it may not be required ; but this I can say, it is absolutely impossible, looking to the requirements of Bombay, and the vast sums we shall have to expend sooner or later, and which we are already commencing to expend, to say what amount of revenue may be wanted in order to enable us to carry out to the utmost the great schemes of improvement which I hope to see initiated before I leave this presidency. And although I cannot say at this moment what amount would be raised by this tax if it were imposed, I am sure that it is of importance that a power should be given to raise, in as inoffensive a manner as we can, a far larger amount of revenue than we at present possess. I commenced by saying that anything like an exercise of this power in the manner supposed, which would burden trade and obstruct the vast numbers who go daily to these bunders, would be not only a short-sighted policy, but at the same time contrary to the direct duty of Government. What we ask is that you should give the same power to Government which you would not hesitate to give to private companies, which is possessed by companies whom I see represented round this table, and that you should give Government credit for this, that alike from a regard to their interests as to their duty they will not put in force in an oppressive manner the powers you are asked to concede. For myself I shall certainly vote for the amendment of the Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stewart said he wished to point out that the privileges at present enjoyed by the owners of private bunders were limited, as the fees levied by them were subject to the sanction of Government. And he submitted that the position of the owners of private bunders was different from the position of Government. Private bunders had been purchased, and their owners had a right to say to any person, "You shall not come here at all ;" or, "if you come, you shall pay a certain fee," but he did not think the same could be said of the public bunders, more especially of such bunders as had hitherto been free to the public. But, as he had said before, his reason for voting against this amendment was that it would not limit the power to any particular bunders, but would be general over the whole of the Government bunders in Bombay. Then another reason why it would be undesirable under any circumstances to levy fees on passengers or persons was that for that purpose a separate establishment would be required. For collecting fees on goods and merchandise the machinery now employed for customs duties might be made use of, but if persons were to be taxed a separate and distinct system would be necessary, which would give rise to additional obstruction.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy, in reference to the argument that the fee on coolies would ultimately fall on the goods, remarked that if labourers were not taxed then it would be necessary to increase the fees on goods, so that so far as the merchants were concerned it came to the same thing. Mr. Scoble had asked about the necessity for the fund ; and in regard to that he would remark that piers were being constructed, and others were about to be constructed, by Government ; and unless they had the means of raising revenue, they would have no funds for the payment of the interest on the capital required for these purposes.

His Excellency the President remarked that there was one thing which he had omitted to say,—and he mentioned it merely in order to show that he was not putting forward any hypothetical case in contending that it would be desirable to have the means of raising a revenue of this kind upon bunders such as those he had alluded to as being in contemplation. The question was practically taken in hand with the view of having plans submitted to Government as far back as May last, and he was in daily expectation of having completed designs and estimates submitted to him. He could only repeat that it would be quite impossible for Government to undertake the grave reponsibility of obtaining capital to defray the expense of constructing such works if the means of raising sufficient revenue to meet the interest were not given to it.

His Excellency the President then put the question, when the ayes were—His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency Sir A. A. Spencer, the Hon. Mr. Mansfield, and the Hon. Colonel Kennedy,—4 ; and the noes, the Hon. Mr. Tucker, the Hon. the Advocate General, the Hon. Mr. Sassoon, the Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Venayekrao Appassheb of Koorundwar, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon. Mr. Stewart,—7 ; so that the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy said he should be sorry, after the very minute and careful consideration this bill had met with at the hands of the honourable members who formed the select committee, to have to say anything against any part of the bill now presented to the Council in its amended form. But he could not help remarking that the distinction made between private carriages and public conveyances seemed to him to be unnecessary and unjust. The select committee had considered it "inexpedient to empower Government to levy fees upon persons and carriages entering upon or embarking or disembarking at the Government bunders," &c., on the grounds that the levying of such fees would cause "detentions and obstructions" to the people ; and the committee had therefore so altered the bill "as to limit its scope to the levy of fees," among others "upon animals and vehicles plying for hire." Now, he did not clearly see why there should be such an invidious distinction between private carriages and hired vehicles. Would not the levy of fees upon the latter cause an equal amount of "detentions and obstructions" to the people, to guard against which it was judged expedient to exempt the former from such fees ? He was humbly of opinion that the people who had to use these hired conveyances were those who could less afford to bear the "detentions and obstructions," as also the extra charge, which it was but certain they, and not the owners of such vehicles, would have ultimately, though indirectly, to pay. He would therefore, with His Excellency's permission, propose that such fees should be made leviable upon those animals and vehicles alone that carried goods and merchandise, and with this view he requested permission to move that the words "carrying goods and merchandise" be inserted after the word "vehicles" in line 14 of section 1 of this bill, and that the words "to ply for hire" which occurred in line 15 be omitted. He proposed the omission of the words "to ply for hire" for this reason. Some merchants in Bombay had carts or waggons of their own which would not be liable to the payment of any fees if the words "to ply for hire" continued in the section ; while other merchants who were not so wealthy, and whose transactions were not so extensive as to justify their keeping private carts or waggons, would have to pay the fees in addition to the ordinary hire of the animals or vehicles, which would be an infliction of unjust hardship on them.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker remarked that even leaving in the words "to ply for hire" they would not be at all superogatory ; and asked Mr. Byramjee why he wished to omit these words.

The Hon. Mr. Byramjee in reply said he wished to bring in the words "goods and merchandise," so that only such carts as were carrying goods and merchandise should be taxed, and words "to ply for hire" omitted, so as to put hired and private vehicles on the same footing.

His Excellency the President then put the question that the words "to ply" do stand part of the section. The noes had it, so that the words were struck out.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said that before the other part of Mr. Byramjee's amendment,—the insertion of the words "carrying good and merchandise"—was put he wished to say that he should oppose it for the reasons he had just stated. He wished particularly to catch buggies and other vehicles which plied for hire, and occupied a good deal of room on the bunders, and which it would be better not to have on the bunders at all except to take up passengers and when they were engaged.

The Advocate General suggested to Mr. Byramjee that he would carry out his own view and also Colonel Kennedy's if in addition to the words "goods and merchandise" he would insert the words "or plying." He presumed Mr. Byramjee's object was to catch such people as Mr. Nusserwanjee, carting agent to the railway, who had carts of his own, and which would escape if only vehicles plying for hire were taxed.

His Excellency the President then put the question whether the words "carrying goods or merchandise" should be inserted, when eight members voted for, and two (the Commander-in-Chief and Colonel Kennedy) against, the insertion.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said he had another amendment to propose in section 1, namely, that after the words "merchandise" the words "or entering or plying" should be inserted.

The Hon. the Advocate General—Do you mean entering for hire or entering simply ?

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Entering simply or plying for hire.

On the question being put, seven hon. members voted against the insertion, and three for it, the minority being the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Mr. Mansfield, and the Hon. Colonel Kennedy.

The Hon. the Advocate General moved that the words "plying for hire" should be inserted after vehicles.

His Excellency the President said those words had already been rejected by the Council as forming part of Colonel Kennedy's amendment, and could not now be adopted separately. Perhaps it would be as well since they had got into this mess to move the amendment on the third reading. As it at present stood it was nonsense ; it read "carrying goods or merchandise for hire." They might move that the words "for hire" be omitted.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy moved that the words "for hire" be omitted, which was agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy, it was agreed that wherever throughout the section the words "rule" or "rules" occurred, the words "by-law" or "by-laws" should be inserted. This resolution was also

BOMBAY.

Poor-Box.—The balance of the Girgaum Police Court poor-box being very low, contributions are earnestly solicited.

Municipal Cases.—On Thursday the Magistrates at the Fort Police Court disposed of 135 municipal cases, and the fines inflicted therein amounted to Rs. 496-8-0.

The Rev. R. G. Wilder returned, with his family, by the last steamer, and has proceeded to Kolapore, the station which he has occupied so many years.—*Bombay Guardian.*

Counterfeit Coin.—On Saturday morning the police found some moulds for making counterfeit coin in a house at Pydhonee, and have taken three persons into custody.

Fatal Accident.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Saturday at Doongree Cooly Street on the body of a Hindoo girl named Mooleebaee. It appeared that she had met with her death accidentally by falling from a window.

Perjury.—Madhowjee Geewan appeared on Saturday before Mr. Nana Morojee, with Mr. Moroba Canoba, and obtained a summons against one Karamchund Gangjee, charging him with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

It is rumoured that His Excellency the Governor will arrive at this station by the end of this month on his way back from Bhownuggur. We are told that the Public Park will be formally opened to the public on the arrival of His Excellency. It would perhaps be as well to have the school building ready also by that time.—*Surya Prakasha* (Surat.)

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M. S. Forte at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppé
Selection	La Diva	Offenbach
Waltz	Fairy Visions	Coote
Selection	Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Quadrille	Chicknancies	Burchardt
Gallop	Troopers	Waterson

Monday and Thursday are to be the nights for the band of the Forte.

A court-martial assembled at Poona under the presidency of Major Bruce, 23rd Regiment N.L.I., on the 11th instant, for the trial of Private James Harrison, of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, who was charged with sleeping on his post while sentry over the cells. The Court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighty-four days. The Major-General Commanding the Division has confirmed the sentence.

The Loss of the Ship Malabar of Greenock.—With reference to the loss, by fire, of this vessel, which was bound from London to Batavia, and was left by her crew on the 26th July (the crew being brought to Bombay by the American ship James A. Wright), Captain James Harper of the barque Clive, which arrived at Calcutta on Oct. 7, reports as follows :—"At 3 A.M. on the 2nd August, in lat. 24-48 S., long 31-15 W., observed a light to leeward, which appeared to be a 'ship on fire.' Kept my own ship off, and ran down on it, and found a large ship burning fore and aft. Lay to till daylight, when she proved to be the Malabar of Greenock. The ship was completely gutted out, masts and jib-boom gone. No boats visible from the mast-head."

Wife of a Hindoo Priest enticed away.—Baldewdass Govindass, a Hindoo priest, residing in the temple of Shree Hanoomanjee, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee on Friday and applied for warrants against two persons under the following circumstances :—On the morning of Wednesday complainant went in company of one Javerilal to examine his fields at Woorlee. On his return to the temple he found his wife Godawree not there. His sister-in-law, who used to live in the temple, informed him that Godawree had been enticed away by Kessowdass Bawa and Mahadew Purdasee. Upon receiving this information he immediately went to his box, opened it, and found, to his surprise, ornaments of the value of Rs. 300 missing therefrom. Under these circumstances he applied for warrants against the male prisoners, charging them with enticing away his wife. The Magistrate granted the application.

False Weights.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Waljee Manek and two others, the first a grain dealer and two others grocers, were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, with having in their possession without any satisfactory excuse false instruments for weighing, they being retail traders. They pleaded guilty, and were fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment. — Punna Moola and two others were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Dumper with a similar offence, and on their pleading guilty, were fined each in the sum of Rs. 15, or, in default, to be imprisoned for ten days. —Mr. Constable Page appeared before the magistrate to prosecute Uka Thaiza and three others, grocers, who were charged with a similar offence, and were each sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment. — Eleven other natives were charged at the instance of Mr. Constable Fox, and fined Rs. 20 each, with the alternative of fifteen days' imprisonment. The Magistrate ordered in all the cases the weights to be destroyed.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY

From 9th to 15th October 1870.

		Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
		In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts
Oct.	9 Sunday	0	10	0	1	0	43
,,	10 Monday	0	0	0	0	0	3
,,	11 Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,,	12 Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,,	13 Thursday	0	30	0	24	1	49
,,	14 Friday	0	5	0	0	0	0
,,	15 Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	1
For the week		0	45	0	25	1	96
Previously registered.		80	51	69	53	63	91
Total fall		80	96	69	78	65	87

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The barque Prince of Wales, 363 tons, Nacoda, arrived on Saturday last from Muscat with a general cargo.

The s.s. Euphrates, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, arrived on Saturday last from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Merewether, and thirty-five deck passengers.

The ship Calliope, 687 tons, Captain G. W. Semmis, arrived on Saturday last from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar, and two hundred and thirty-six deck passengers.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 16th Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 16th Oct., 1-5 P.M.; via Turkey, 15th Oct., 11-45 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 16th Oct., 11-51 A.M.; via Turkey, 15th Oct., 4-5 P.M. America, via Russia, 16th Oct., 8 A.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Appended is a statement of Cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of Sept. 1870.

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ship.	To what Port.
lbs.	Rs.		
380,100	1,30,097	Steamer Hindoostan	Liverpool.
86,632	34,260	Do. Columbian	,,
2,699,688	9 94,697	Benefactress	,,
2,494,72	8,66,553	Peruvian Congress	,,
30,200	10,000	Steamer Colombian	Trieste.
19,600	6,125	Do. Hindoostan*	Genoa.
250,488	85,969	Do. Ellora*	China.
1,960	750	Barque Damount Durville	Zanzibar.
5,962,740 or Candies 7,605 16/28 = 15,120 Bales.	24,28,442		

* Port clearance granted on the 30th August 1870.

Barnum is about to establish a museum, with theatre attached, in Boston.

Mr. Hogg, the founder of *London Society*, is now about to start *English Society*, a new shilling monthly.

It is stated that Mr. Mark Lemon has left a novel called the "Blue Petticoat," which will be published shortly.

The Nottingham Theatre, which has been greatly altered and handsomely decorated, has been opened under the management of Lady Don.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The superior flavour of this Oil has been universally appreciated. Dr. J. Kidd, who has largely prescribed it, states : "For many years I have recommended Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and I have found by experience that it agrees perfectly with many persons who were unable to use the so-called 'refined,' or White Cod Liver Oil, from its sickly taste, which was not at all complained of in Dr. de Jongh's Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers, Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

DEFAMATION OF A MOGUL MERCHANT.

At the Fort Police Court on Friday, Mirza Ally Mirza Mahomed, a general merchant, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and applied for a warrant against Mahomed Raza Dedushti, a Mogul, charging him with defamation. In April last the defendant wrote and posted in Bombay a letter concerning complainant, containing the following false statements—"It is useless to draw bills on Mirza Ally. In order to recover the amount of the first bill amounting to Rs. 2,000 my life was on the tip of my tongue, and now twelve days have passed after the expiration of the time (meaning thereby the time when a certain other bill for Rs. 1,200 therein referred to drawn on Mirza Ally was due), and though I have tried my utmost, I have not recovered a rupee. At present I have been ing (him) that I would sue him on account of the bill." In February or March last, defendant published by words in presence of certain brokers and merchants who used to assemble at the public coffee house in Mody Khana Street, as also to other merchants and brokers with whom he (complainant) had mercantile transactions, the false imputation that he (complainant) was not a respectable man; that he had dishonored some of his hoondees, and that they (the merchants) would certainly lose their money if they were to allow him any credit, as he had no means whatever of meeting their demands. In consequence of the publication of the said libel and the said false imputation, merchants and brokers who were previously dealing with complainant ceased to give him credit any longer, and pressed him very hard for payment of such sums as were then due to them; and his credit being stopped both at Bombay and at Persia, he was obliged to stop his business and to apply for the benefit of the Insolvency Act.

The magistrate ordered a summons to issue against the defendant.

GUIDE TO INDIAN MUSIC.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apyakhtiar has done valuable service to the cause of Indian music by his recent work on that subject in the Guzerati language. It is dedicated to the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, who has always extended his liberal patronage to the cultivation of the fine arts. It is printed at the author's own printing establishment, Kalbadevi. We believe this is the first publication of its sort with any pretensions to originality. Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee seems to have studied native music with scientific precision. It is difficult to explain to European readers the exact nature of the principles upon which he has arranged music so as to make it intelligible to its votaries. After giving a brief sketch of the rise and progress of music in ancient times and its subsequent spread in Europe, he treats of the art in India. He says that in ancient times music was cultivated in India in the Sanscrit language, of which the Bhugwat is a living instance; but beginning with the reign of Akbar, the celebrated Mogul Emperor of Delhi, great impetus was given to the art, in connection with the Hindustani language, and ever since more Hindustani songs are to be heard in India than in any other language at the present day. About fifteen years ago, Mr. Nusserwanjee composed several original songs in Guzerati, which were published from time to time and sung with instrumental accompaniments on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre, and most favourably received. Encouraged by this success, our author, who is at once a poet, a music composer and a brilliant singer, has since devoted his leisure hours in improving native music. And his essays have been crowned with success. The present volume contains various sacred, moral and sentimental songs, with elucidatory notes, as there are several Persian and Sanscrit words introduced in them. At the end of the volume a full and comprehensive description of native musical instruments with colored illustrations is given. The work has been most favourably noticed by the native press.

We may add that Mr. Nusserwanjee has organised a native opera company, and intends to give a representation early next month.

IMPORTANT COUNCIL AT RHEIMS.

The following telegram is from the Berlin correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner and Times* :—

Berlin, Sept. 22, 7-30 P.M.

In a Council held at Rheims, presided over by the King, the representatives of the German States taking part in the war resolved to separate Alsace and Lorraine from France. It was also resolved that no diplomatic interference should be entertained or permitted. Bavaria and Baden renounce any enlargement of territory.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S LETTER TO NAPOLEON.

The following is the reply of the King of Prussia to the letter of the Emperor Napoleon, in which he resigned his sword :—

"Monsieur my Brother,—Whilst regretting the circumstances under which we meet, I accept your Majesty's sword, and I beg of your Majesty to appoint one of your officers invested with full powers to treat for the capitulation of the army which has so bravely fought under your orders. On my side I appoint General Moltke for this purpose—I am, your Majesty's good brother,

"William.

"Before Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870."

THE FORCE IN PARIS.

The following account, which I have derived from a semi-official source, of the number of men under arms, within the line of the forts, is approximately a correct one :—

Regular soldiers	80,000
Sailors and Marines	20,000
Douaniers and gendarmes	20,000
National Guards—including the	
New batt alions	120,000
Parisian Garde Mobiles	18,000
Provincial Mobiles	180,000

Since the review on Wednesday, about 30,000 Provincial Mobiles have come to Paris.—*Paris Letter, Sept. 16, Daily News.*

A FAREWELL FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Among the memorials from the field of battle is a letter, of which a copy has been sent to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay by one of the gentlemen attached to the English ambulance in France. On a dead body, which was evidently that of a military surgeon of rank, was found a pocket book and a piece of paper, on which a note had been scribbled in pencil during the very heat of battle. The book and the note had both been pierced by a bullet, but the name and address of the writer had been fortunately preserved, and his letter has been forwarded to his widow. The note is as follows. The date, 1st of August, is, of course, an obvious and very natural mistake for 1st September :—

"Sedan, Août 1.—Au milieu de la bataille entouré par les balles je t'adresse mes adieux. Les balles et les boulets qui m'épargnent depuis 4 heures, ne me ménageront pas plus longtemps. Adieu, ma femme bien aimée, j'espère qu'une âme charitable te fera parvenir cet adieu. Je me suis porté bravement, et je meurs pour n'avoir pas voulu abandonner nos blessés. Un baiser. "H. V."

THE MARCH UPON ROME.

CAPITULATION OF FORT CIVITA CASTELLANA.

Head-quarters of the Italian Army, Civita Castellana, Sept. 12.

We left Narni yesterday afternoon, and followed General Cadorna and his staff. Our first halt was Otricali, a small village erected on the summit of a volcanic hill—a horrible place indeed. General Cadorna passed the night in the syndic's house, and his officers and ourselves were fortunate enough to find room in a dirtylooking place known as the Locanda della Podesta. General Cadorna left early in the morning for Magliano. My friend and I, who have hired a little carriage with a jolly old vetturino, decided on starting a little later and going straight to Civita Castellana, where it was more probable we might see something if anything happened. Our journey from Otricali here was delightful, through the picturesque valley of the Nera, with its deep ravines and fine hills covered with oak trees. Besides the beautiful scenery we had to contemplate, there was always something calling our attention—now an impressment of hay and cattle at a farm house, detached soldiers improvising tents of green bushes, ruins of old columns and castles; the smoke caused by the burning of straw where the soldiers had been encamped only a few hours before; large waggons carrying provisions, and the horses, only just impressed, attempting vainly to pull hard; long rows of cars waiting for orders to proceed, and the soldiers and the officers sheltering themselves from the rays of a scorching sun by lying down between the wheels. As we proceeded, we met the fine regiment of the Novara Lancers halting. The horses were left to take care of themselves, and were jumping about on the barren fields by the side of the road. The officers and the soldiers were all lying down on one side of the way where thick bushes offered a little shade. Looking at a distance, you only saw a long row of little white flags waving in the air, and the shining lances coming out from the bushes. Our little coachman was going on, when a sergeant, who was charged with carrying important despatches to General Cerotti, and who had orders to impress a carriage and a horse, begged us to give him a place in our vehicle. We took him with us, continued our way, and soon left the Novara Lancers a long way behind us. The poor animal who was drawing us was beginning to give way, but the vetturino managed, some way or other, to stir him up, and we soon began ascending a steep hill. Soldiers again! Six battalions of Bersaglieri, forming part of the reserve, were occupying a line of some three miles. When we had passed them, I turned round and saw the steep road winding in a zigzag direction, and the immensely long row of these soldiers with their light costume and waving feathers. At last we crossed the Roman frontier. My Italian friend took off his hat; and cried out "At last!" The soldier in our carriage cried "To Rome!" and then observed, "If they had not sent us, by Jove, we should have gone. Near the magnificent Monte Oreste we saw a little house, a strange thing to meet in these uninhabited quarters. The Papal arms were pulled down and the doors and windows were all shut up. On my asking the vetturino what it all meant, I was informed that that had been the custom-house office where the Papal Gendarmes used to cause the traveller such vexations with the zealous researches for incendiary documents. Waving his hat in the air, the vetturino looked up at the windows and exclaimed, "Venne qua ti fo vedere l'passaporte io," 'Come out, I'll show you my passport," and he turned, behind pointing at the Italian columns. We heard the thundering of artillery, and trotted off as fast as we could. "What! do they really intend offering resistance?" was our mutual exclamation. As the road was again beginning to be blocked up by troops, we descended and ran as fast as we could to the scene of action. This is how things went. General Cadorna arrived here at about half-past eight in the morning. The conjunction of the 11th and 12th divisions by different routes had been effected with great precision. The General received information that the strong fort of Civita Castellana was occupied by two companies of Zouaves (80 men,) and some fifty men belonging to different corps, and who were likewise in the fort. Desiring to avoid fighting if possible, General Cadorna first expressed his intention of occupying at once the town and then inviting the few soldiers to lay down arms. But a shower of bullets coming from the railed windows of the fort sufficed to alter the pacific intentions of the General. Two sections of artillery of the 7th Regiment were made to advance. Two pieces were posted before the right wing, two others before the left windows of the castle; the distance of the fort from the guns being some three hundred metres, with a deep ravine lying between. One hundred shots were fired, not one of the balls missing. A Neapolitan soldier, stationed at one of the pieces, asked jokingly if they would allow him to blow up the Papal arms, not a very fine specimen of Roman art, which were stuck on the very top of one of the turrets.

The officer consented, and in a second, bang! down came the mitre and keys all in ruins. "Hurrah," shouted all the soldiers. General Cadorna then ordered the first company of the 35th Battalion Bersaglieri to cross the bridge, post up a proclamation addressed to the Roman people, and proceed to the fort. As the company was crossing the bridge, the Papal Zouaves poured down on them with their Remingtons, only wounding slightly a soldier's foot. The battalion reached the gate, and stuck up on the walls the following manifesto :—

"Italians of the Roman Province,—His Majesty the King of Italy has entrusted to me a high mission. You must efficaciously co-operate with me. The army, the symbol of national unity and concord, comes amongst you with paternal love in order to protect the interests of the country and your liberty. You will prove to Europe that the exercise of your right may well go together with the respect which is due to the dignity and the authority of the spiritual power of the Pontiff. The independence of the Holy See shall remain inviolate amidst civil liberties, far more than it ever was under the protection of foreign intervention. We do not come to bring war but real peace and order. It will not be my task to intervene in what regards the government and the administration; for, as far as that goes, you shall provide yourselves. My task is limited to maintain public order, and to defend the inviolability of the soil of our common country.

"E. Cadorna."

While the company of Bersaglieri was crossing the main road to the castle, the fire had ceased, a salute flag had been hoisted, and Captain Armonino, of the staff, was trotting hard to join the company. Having done so, he and Captain Viola presented themselves before the gate. The captain commanding the fort came forward and offered to capitulate. General Cadorna accepted on condition that they should all lay down their arms. All those who were foreigners would be sent to their respective homes. The two divisions which lay encamped by the road were ordered to form They began defiling through the town at 12 and are still continuing to pass in at 7 p.m. When the troops first began to arrive, the town seemed deserted. A little at a time the windows began to open, men and women peeping out. "Where's all the enthusiasm?" said I. However, I know now what it all meant. The Zouaves who had been expecting the Italians and who last night took the sacrament, had told the people that if the Italians succeeded in entering the town, they would murder every person—man, woman, or child—they met with. As soon as the people began to hear the thunder of the guns, and saw the Zouaves running up to the fortress crying, "Here the savages come!" all the houses were closed, and the very cellars were chosen as the safest places to repair to. A few hours have sufficed to change their minds. All the shops are open, and men and women can't make out how it is that common soldiers should pay to the last centime all they ask for. The Zouaves were accustomed never to pay, not even the officers. "Go to the Pontiff," they used to say, "he'll arrange everything." The Bersaglieri have soon made friends with all the pretty girls of Civita Castellana, and people begin to breathe again. I went to the fort, and saw several Zouaves. Some of them are quite young boys, others fine men. I spoke with an Irishman, who said he only was sorry not to have died for the holy cause. Five of them are wounded, only one severely. Their costume is, as regards the shape, the same as the French Zouaves, only all grey with red facings. They were selling their revolvers at 10 francs each, and in a few minutes they were all gone. As I came out from the fort I heard a great row close by. Some ten emigrants who had just returned were addressing the Papal gendarmes who were standing at the top of the fort with very strong expressions. It was with the greatest difficulty that I could find a bed in a peasant's cottage. As for eating, I was obliged to content myself with a plate of maccaroni and a piece of sausage—not a very excellent dinner after a day's hard work, but I enjoyed it extremely.

THE ENTRY OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS AT VITERBO.

Viterbo, Sept. 13.

Here I am in a small coffee-house writing, or rather attempting to write, such is the bustle and confusion all about. Last night Ferrero's division approached Viterbo. The town was occupied by six hundred Zouaves. Colonel de Charette, who commanded them, had erected a barricade at the Porto Fiorentino, placing at the top of it a mitrailleuse. The population was exasperated. Colonel de Charette had ordered them to keep in their houses, or he would shoot down any one he met with. He declared he would resist to the very last. At sunset two Lancers met a company of Zouaves, who, without firing a musket, bolted off. An officer of the Lancers advanced quite in front of the town. Shouts of joy were heard within. The gates were opened by the people, and the Italian troops marched in amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations. The six hundred Zouaves had taken the road to Rome. A Provisional Government was immediately established, and the following proclamation issued :

"Citizens! The military commander of this province has called upon us, in the name of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel, the King of Italy, to hold provisionally the political and municipal administration of the province and city, and being happy that such a proof of trustworthiness should have been accorded us, we have willingly accepted. We feel confident that both your help and approbation will not be wanting to us.

"Citizens! Let all discord disappear. Let our common efforts demonstrate that though the last to be united to the great Italian family, it was not our own fault. Let us demonstrate that we are worthy of those free institutions which we now proclaim. Respect to personal opinions, as long as they be not converted into acts of violence, a common determination to protect public order, and respect to the laws, are the fundamental bases of a free people. We have perfect confidence in you, and if you will lend us your aid we shall triumph over all, and will show to the world that these States were worthy of the great Italian nation, and of the 'Ré Galantuomo.' 'Long live Italy!' 'Long live the King!'"

IN SIGHT OF ROME.

Head-quarters, La Storta, Sept. 14, 3 p.m.

I have followed Ferrero's division, and done eighty-four kilometres in five and twenty hours, under a scorching sun. The enthusiasm of the troops is something indescribable. What a desert! not a house to be found. La Storta is a village formed of two houses. What a row when the soldiers first beheld at a distance the gigantic cupola of St. Peter. The brave fellows, who had marched continually for three days, began shouting and singing patriotic airs as though they had just left their encampments. I have just learnt that a platoon of cavalry which had advanced near San Onofrio met with a company of Zouaves. After a few minutes' fighting the Zouaves retired, leaving four prisoners. The officer commanding the platoon has disappeared. His horse was found strolling about with blood on his saddle. A corporal was killed. There is no doubt that to-morrow morning we shall hear the cannon thundering. Three divisions encamp in these wild and unwholesome plains. The soldiers know well enough that the sooner they get into Rome the better on all accounts. They are so angry that even one soldier should have been massacred by those mercenaries, that they are determined to serve the Zouaves as they well deserve. I can see them opposite us on Monte Mauro. If they do not abandon that position, the only one from which they can possibly defend Rome, the Italians will have to lose a good number of men before dislodging them. The officers are enchanted at the idea of entering Rome by force. The Government will then be obliged to treat the Pope and his cardinals with severity. They alone are responsible for the blood which may be shed.

Head-quarters of the 13th Division—La Giustiniana, Sept. 15.

Just six years ago, on this very day, was signed the Paris Convention, which caused the Italians such infinite trouble; and to commemorate that event the attack on Rome will, I am informed, commence to-day. I hope it will, otherwise officers and soldiers will get wild, and the day they enter Rome they will be very savage. Their rage against the Pope and the cardinals is something extraordinary. As the soldiers march they keep singing—

Questi preti e papalini,
Son un monte d'assassini.
Piantercmo in Campidoglio
La bandiera tricolor.

At half-past five orders were given to remove the encampment three miles farther on, at a place well known to travellers as the Tomb of Nero. Ferrero's division has joined the other two, and we have a good force to attack the Papal troops occupying Monte Mauro. General Bixio's division had occupied Corneto, and is marching on Rome on the side of Civita Vecchia. General Angioletti is advancing from the Neapolitan side. I spoke with General Cadorna yesterday, and asked him, Why such masses of troops? He very justly observed that as the Italian Government had marched into the Papal territory not with the intention of attacking the troops, but in order to induce the Pope to abandon the idea of resistance, this end might be more easily obtained by sending far superior forces than a number equal to the Papal mercenaries. No news as yet of Rome, except that the state of siege has been proclaimed, and that the Zouaves have orders to shoot down any individual who might be found out after seven o'clock at night.

I much doubt if the Romans will do anything to help the Italians getting in. Just as I am writing, in a tent near the road, the troops are continuing to march on to their new quarters. General Demouilly, commanding the four regiments of cavalry, was sitting down yesterday before the head-quarters. He called me, and begged I would address a few words in English to one of the Zouaves, an Irishman, who had been made prisoner in the morning, and who was lying down wounded in a little room. I complied with the general's request. A soldier who was on guard opened the door and I was shown in. What a sight! Just near the door there was sitting down a Zouave with a long black beard. He had been wounded by a lance at the back of the neck, and looked as white as a sheet. He kept his hand on his legs, and never moved his eyes. A young Dutchman was stretched on the floor, lying on his side. His jacket was off, and his shirt was full of blood. A lance had passed through him from one side to the other. The Irishman seemed to suffer most. He had nine wounds. I told him that the general had requested me to ask whether there was anything he could have done for him. It was with the greatest difficulty the poor fellow could answer. He said they had done all that was possible; that the Italians were anything but brutes, as they had been made to believe. Count Crotti, the officer who had disappeared in yesterday's skirmish, is all right, but in the hands of the Papal troops. He met a peasant this morning and sent a card to his general, informing him that being thrown down by his horse he had lost himself in a wood. About five in the afternoon he had lost his way, and, without knowing it, had approached the Papal outposts. He was taken a prisoner, and is very well treated.

We expected to be surprised during the night, as we knew the Papal troops intended making a sortie, but nobody appeared. If they really number fifteen thousand men, as we are told, it was their only chance of causing us some confusion. They would have found before them only one division composed of some ten thousand men, and scattered all about. Now the three divisions are united, and we need fear nothing.—*Daily News.*

ROME OCCUPIED.

Florence, Sept. 21 (9.31 P.M.)—Your correspondent with the Italian army sends the following despatch by courier from Rome :—"I entered the city with the assaulting column. Four of our men were killed; thirty wounded. The Papal troops were protected by a strong position. Ten minutes after the breach had been carried a white flag was displayed from Monte Cavallo. Immediately after arrived a deputation from the diplomatic corps in their own carriages, escorted by the Pope's Dragoons. The foreign troops in the Pope's service will be sent home, the natives consigned for the present without arms." Here in Florence great preparations are making for the transfer of the capital. Mazzini is well treated. A general political amnesty is looked for immediately.

Sept. 22 (1.30 A.M.)—The Leonine city has not yet been occupied. It is doubtful whether the Pope is in the city.—*Daily News.*

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Home News*, Sept. 23.)

Paris is completely surrounded, no letters or telegrams have been received since the 18th inst. There have been collisions outside the forts between the Prussians under the Crown Prince and the French under General Vinoy, in which the former have as usual been successful, taking seven cannons and 2,000 prisoners.

The head-quarters of the King of Prussia are at Ferrières, those of the Crown Prince at Versailles.

Thiers's mission was futile, but Jules Favre has had several personal interviews with Count Bismarck. The terms upon which peace is to be assured have not been discussed, but arrangements have been agreed to for the purpose of ascertaining if France will sanction the Provisional Government settling the preliminaries for peace.

France is prepared to make great concessions, and the only point upon which the negotiations are likely to fail is the question of surrendering Alsace and Lorraine permanently to Prussia.

It is said Strasbourg could be taken by assault, but the King prefers forcing a surrender. Metz has been specially bombarded in return for the explosion at Laon. All the fortresses still remain in the hands of the French.

The Emperor is said to be preparing a manifesto to the French nation from his prison at Wilhemshöhe.

Rome is the capital of Italy. It was taken by the King's troops under General Cadorna, after a slight resistance, without much loss on either side. The Papal troops are confined to their barracks. The Pope is at the Vatican.

The Austrian Reichsrath was opened by the Emperor on September 17.

The Spanish Government having officially recognised the French Republic, Senor Olozaga will shortly return to France.

The Provisional Government has given notice that the French blockade of the German ports has been raised.

The States General of Holland were opened by the King on the 19th instant.

Canada is about to demand from the United States compensation for the expenses incurred in repelling the late Fenian raids upon the Dominion.

Some rich diamond fields have been discovered at the Cape of Good Hope, and there has been a great rush of the population in consequence.

The Queen and Royal Family are at Balmoral.

Lord Eliot has been raised to the peerage.

The meeting of the British Association has been very successful.

Mr. Straight, the Conservative candidate, has been returned for Shrewsbury.

Mr. Beales, M.A., has been appointed County Court Judge at Cambridge.

A fund for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of H.M.S. Captain is being raised.

Obituary of the Week.—Maj.-Gen. C. F. Jackson, Bo. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. B. Cary, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. G. Wilson, Bo. Ret.; W. D. Cbowne, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.; W. H. K. Erskine, of Dundee; Sir Henry Edward Fox Young; Lieut.-Col. Duncan Munro Bethune, late 9th Foot; C. J. Brown, Esq., J.P.; Capt. J. R. Harris, late H.M.'s Body Guard; Alexander Norman, Esq., Q.C.; W. T. Rudd, J.P. for Cork; Capt. C. E. Synge, late 98th Regiment; the Rev. Gilbert Charles Richard Jackson, B.C.L., a name well known in the University of Oxford.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 20th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

Terms of Business.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra. Bombay.	Kurrachee. Lahore.	Shanghai. Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
3	do.	1/10 3/8	,,
2	do.	1/10 1/4	,,
1	do.	1/10 3/16	,,
On demand		1/10 1/8	,,
On Scotland		1/10 1/8	,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/10 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 1 to 2 ,, ... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months..... 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal

Do.	6	do.	3 per cent. per annl
Do.	12	do.	4 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies for warded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

Edward Morriss, Manager.

Bombay, 5th October, 1870.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of Bomanjee Dossabhoy, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade :

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts with lamps painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match with lancewood shafts, patent leather dashes and enamel leather aprons.

Also,

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart, and carriage harness, plated on white metal with round and flat reins.

2 sets of best Kersey horse clothings.

Just Landed.

A new English-built buggy on C. springs by Ness, Brothers, Long Acre.

2 new Bicycles.

And Also,

A second-hand English-built circular front glasses single horse miniature brougham with lamps.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new and light miniature brougham in excellent order.

A second-hand first-rate high wheeled dog-cart by Bennion and Healey of Liverpool.

A second-hand Cab buggy by Hutchings and Otto.

A ditto ditto on C springs by E. Kesterton.

Also,

A first rate new English shaped light door shigram with lamps and shaft.

1 English-built dog-cart with lamps.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps

A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger.

2 handsome waggonette.

Just Landed ex Kennyon

A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

2 new velocipide.

Also,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.

A few four in hand whips.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

1 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

Bomanjee Dossabhoy,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 27th August 1870.

INSURANCES.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED A. D. 1844.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 25 and 26 Vic. Cap. 74.

Head Office—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
Chairman—VISCOUNT NEWRY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
AGENT.
THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esq., Bruce Lane.
Medical Referee.
Surgeon J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—THE ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, IN EXTINGUISHING